

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR REPORT, 1937.

No. 28.

Prepared under Instructions from THE HONORABLE THE TREASURER.

by

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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-eighth of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1937. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1938 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1933.

The synopsis immediately following shows the general arrangement of the work, while an index has been inserted at the end of the volume to facilitate reference.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into five Chapters, covering information in regard to Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages; Employment (Employment, Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations). The Report follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement.

Chapter I. (Retail Prices and Price Indexes) has been rewritten and rearranged to facilitate reference; a history of the various index-numbers has also been incorporated together with the purposes for which they have been used.

In Chapter III., Section 3, a comprehensive review is given of the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of the 23rd June, 1937, by which "prosperity loadings" were added to the basic wage of all workers whose wages and working conditions are controlled by that Court. A table of the "Court" Series of Index Numbers created by the Court for the adjustment of its basic wage appears in Appendix IV.

A brief review has been included in Chapter IV. "Employment", of the legislation in force for the relief of unemployment. Tables are also published herein embodying data on "Direct Measures of Employment" by way of supplementing the information in regard to unemployment provided by the percentages reported by trade unions. The field of inquiry covered by this investigation has been limited for the time being to employment in factories and retail stores.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	works, &c. Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	-IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco-Manu-	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	facture and Distribution. Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
v.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and for seeing the matter through the press. My thanks are also due to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

ROLAND WILSON, Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T., March, 1939.

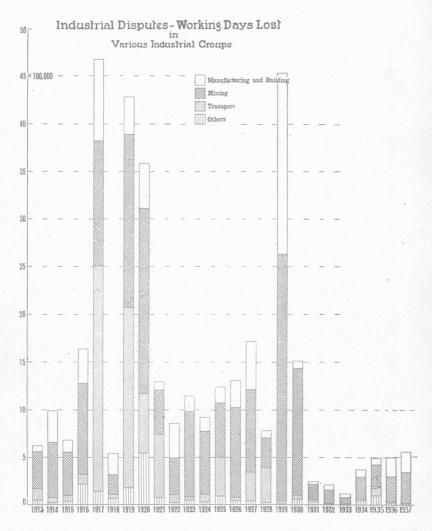
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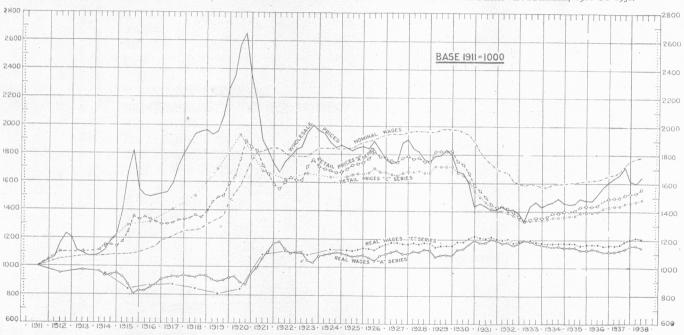
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EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1938.



NOTE.—The index-numbers in the above graph are for the Six Capital Cities as a whole, with the exception of those for Wholesale Prices which are for Melbourne. They are all calculated to the common base 1911 = 1,000, the scale for which appears on the left of the graph. They are shown quarterly from the year 1912 in the case of the "A" Series Retail Prices (food, groceries and rent of all houses) and Wholesale Prices (Melbourne). The "C" Series Retail Prices (food, groceries, rent of 4 and 5 rooms, clothing and miscellaneous household expenditure) are shown quarterly from the year 1925. Nominal Wages are shown quarterly from 1914, and Real Wages quarterly from 1914 for the "A" Series, and from 1925 for the "C" Series.

CHAPTER I.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1.-Collection of Returns of Retail Prices and Rents.

One of the most important functions of the Labour Section of the Bureau is the regular collection and tabulation of returns of retail prices and house rentals.

The retail prices of an extensive range of articles and services in common demand are collected at frequent intervals from representative retail establishments in the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth. The prices of a less extensive range of commodities are also collected at annual intervals from most towns of any significant size, the total number of towns so covered reaching approximately 200.

Definite standards of quality have been established for each article in order to ensure that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices for articles of identical grade or quality will be recorded at all times and for all places. These standards, which are incorporated in printed "specifications", are closely watched and revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing trade practices and conditions.

The actual collection of the data is carried out, under the direct supervision of the State Statisticians, by specially qualified officers of the Bureau, while a supervising field officer is provided to assist in the co-ordination of activities in the several States. The prices of foods are obtained, where practicable, from about ten retailers in each of the capital cities, and from about five retailers in the provincial towns. Tradespeople and agents are carefully selected in order to ensure the supply of representative figures for the whole of each town, and returns are carefully verified if there should be any doubt as to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Returns of rents are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number of house-agents in each town, for brick and wooden houses respectively, classified according to the number of rooms. The returns from the larger cities and towns show the rents of individual houses, all of which are inspected by the Bureau's field officers. The returns from the smaller provincial towns are in the form of averages supplied by house-agents. As opportunity permits the system of listing and inspecting individual houses in provincial towns is being extended.

§ 2. Compilation of Indexes of Retail Prices and Rents.

I. General.—The methods adopted for the compilation of indexes of retail prices and rents are briefly described in the following pages. For a more detailed explanation, and an analysis of the problems involved, the reader should refer to the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

2. The "Regimen".—The "regimen" from which the retail price indexes are compiled consists of a list of those commodities and services which most commonly enter into the consumption of the average household. The regimen is divided into the following distinct Groups and Sections:—

Group.	Section.
I. Food and Groceries	A.—Groceries. B.—Dairy Produce. C.—Meat.
II. Housing	D.—House Rent.
III. Clothing	$ \begin{cases} E.{\rm -Clothing-Man.} \\ F.{\rm -Clothing-Woman.} \\ G.{\rm -Clothing-Boy\ (ro\frac{1}{2}\ years).} \\ H.{\rm -Clothing-Girl\ (7\ years).} \\ J.{\rm -Clothing-Boy\ (3\frac{1}{2}\ years).} \end{cases} $
IV. Miscellaneous	K.—Household Drapery. L.—Household Utensils. M.—Fuel and Light. N.—Other Miscellaneous.

An index (the "All Items" or "C" series) is compiled for the whole of the above Groups, but for many purposes indexes are required for each Group or Section separately. For this reason the following indexes are regularly compiled at the intervals shown, and published in this Report and other publications issued by the Bureau:—

Groups.	Content.	Frequency.
I.	Food and Groceries	Monthly
II.	Housing (4 and 5 rooms)	Quarterly
I. and II.	Food, Groceries and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) ("B" Series)	Quarterly
III.	Clothing	Quarterly
IV.	Miscellaneous Household Requirements	Quarterly
., II., III. and IV.	Food, Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous ("C" series)	Quarterly
I.	Food and Groceries ("200 Towns" series)	Yearly

For convenience of reference several of the indexes mentioned above have been given the "series" designation shown against them. These indexes are dealt with in turn in the following pages.

The articles and services included in the various regimens now used for the purposes of the indexes referred to are shown in the following table:—

Retail Price Indexes—Regimen. GROUP I.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

No.	Item.	Unit	ò.	Mass Unit (per capita).	Cost of Items in Regimen as percentage o aggregate cost Melbourne, 4th Quarter	
	SECTION A	—GI	ROCERIES	3.		
I	Bread, white flour (cash delivered)		2-lb. los	af	100	6.3
2			2 lb.		25	1.3
3	Flour, self-raising		2-lb. pk		12	1.0
4			I-lb. pk		8	2.7
5			ı lb.		100	4.9
	Rice, polished (Australian)		ı lb.		8	0.3
7 8			1 10.		8	0.1
	0 11 0	• •	2-lb. tir		ı	0.7
9	0 . 0 1 1 1		i lb.		8	0.1
II	- 11		I-lb. pk		5	0.6
12	1 0		ı lb.		2	0.2
13	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		ı lb.		I	0.2
14	70 1		30-oz. t		3	0.3
15	Pears, canned		30-oz. t	in	I	0.1
16			I-lb. tir	n	3	0.4
17			7 lb.		18	0.9
18			Ilb.		14	0.3
19			ı lb.		16	1.4
20	Kerosene, lighting, bulk	• •	quart	• •	4	0.3
	Section B.—D	AIR	y Produ	UCE.		
21	Butter, factory "choicest"		ı lb.		30	6.8
22	Cheese, ordinary, mild		Ilb.		4	0.6
23			I doz.		6	1.3
24	2 2 2 2		ı lb.		12	2.9
25 26	Milk, fresh—in sealed bottles or n		I tin	• •	5	0.5
	bottled	• •	quart		72	5.6
	Section	C.—	МЕАТ.			
	Beef (fresh)—		- 11-		-0	1
27	Sirloin (Roast)		Ilb.		18	2.2
28			ı lb.	• •	22	2.2
29	0. 1 0. 1 ()		7 lb.		20	1.9
30 31			ı lb.		7	0.5
3.					/	0.5
32			ı lb.		14	1.4
33	70 1 1 1 11 1		ı lb.		15	1.1
	Mutton (fresh)—					
34	Leg		ı lb.		20	1.8
35	Forequarter		ı lb.		15	0.8
36			ı lb.		4	0.4
37			ı lb.		30	3.0
38	Pork (fresh)—	• •	ı lb.	• •	10	1.0
39	Leg		ı lb.		3	0.4
	Loin	• •	иlb.	• •	3	0.4
	Chops	• •	1 10.		3	0.4
		DIA	-SECTIO	ON D.	-Rent.	
40 41	GROUP II.—HOUSII	NG.	1020020		Contract of the Contract of th	

Retail Price Indexes—Regimen—continued.

GROUP III.—CLOTHING.

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita).	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita)
	SECTION E.—CLOTHING—MAN.		SEC	TION G.—CLOTHING—BOY (101 YEARS)	-contd
ı	Suit, ready-made, Worsted (Aus-	0.67			
	tralian)		-	F.	
2	Trousers, working, Cotton Tweed (Australian)	2.00	46	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Aus-	0.33
3	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Aus-	0.25	47	tralian) Cap, Skull, Cloth	1.50
	tralian) Hat, Fur Felt (Australian)	1.00	48	Shirt, Sports	
4 5	Shirt, Fashion, with two collars	1.67	49	Shirt, Sports Singlet, Wool and Cotton (short	5.00
6	Shirt, working—Drill Collar, semi-soft, white	4.00	50	glooves)	1.00
7 8	Collar, semi-soft, white	1.00	51	Singlet, Cotton (athletic)	1.00
0	sleeves)	1.00	52		1.00
9	Singlet, Cotton (athletic)	1.00	53 54	Stockings, Golf, All Wool Pyjamas, Winceyette Pullover, All Wool	4.00 I.50
IO	Underpants, Wool and Cotton (full	1.00	55	Pullover, All Wool	0.50
II	length) Underpants, Cotton "Shorts"	1.00	56	Shoes (for best wear), Box Yearning	1.00
11	(plain)	1.00	57	Boots (school), Box Yearling	2.00
12	(plain) Sox, All Wool (fancy)	2.00			
13	Braces	4.00 I.33			
15	Braces Handkerchief, Cotton Pyjamas, Winceyette Pullover, All Wool Start	6.00			
16	Pyjamas, Winceyette	1.50		SECTION H CLOTHING-GIRL (7 YEA	RS).
17	Pullover, All Wool Shoes (for best wear), Box Calf	0.50			
19	Boots, working, Box Hide	1.50			
			58	Dress Wool do shine	
			59	Dress, Cotton	1.00
	SECTION F CLOTHING WOMAN		60	Dress, Cotton	3.00
			61	Top Coat. Tweed (Australian)	0.33
			62	Hat, Wool Felt (Australian) Hat, Straw	1.00
20	Costume, ready-made, Tweed (Aus-	0.50	64		
	tralian)		65	Hat, Straw Petticoat, Art Silk Singlet, Silk and Wool Singlet, Art Silk Bloomers, Cotton fleecy-lined	1.00
21	Skirt, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	1.25	66	Singlet Art Silk	0.50
22	tranan)		68	Bloomers, Cotton, fleecy-lined	2.00
23	Hat, Fur Felt (Australian)	0.75	69	Bloomers, Cotton, neecy-inited Bloomers, Art Silk Stockings, Cashmere Pyjamas, Winceyette Pyjamas, Art Silk Pullover, All Wool	2.00
24		1.50	70	Stockings, Cashmere	4.00
25	Frock, ready-made, Cotton Frock, ready-made, Art Silk Rrassiere, Cotton Brossde	1.50	71 72	Pyjamas, Art Silk	0.33
27	Brassiere, Cotton Brocade	4.50	73	Pullover, All Wool	0.50
28	Undervest, Wool and Art Silk	1.50	74	onces (101 best wear), fatent	0.67
29	Undervest, Wool and Art Silk Undervest, Art Silk	1.50	75	Leather Shoes (school), Box Yearling	
30	Bloomers, Art Silk	4.50	75	Shoes (school), Box Yearling	1.50
32	Princess Slip, Art Silk	1.00	-		
33	Stockings, Silk	6.00			
34	Stockings, Lisle	3.00		SECURION I CLOSUTIVO DOW /-1	ng)
35 36	Gloves, Fabric	0.75		SECTION J.—CLOTHING—BOY (31 YEA	ns).
37	Nightdress, Art Silk	1.50			
38	Pyjamas, Winceyette	0.50			
39	Dressing Gown, Art Silk	6.00	25	Planta Cont	
40 41	Apron, Cotton	0.50	76	Blouse Coat Pants, ready-made, Tweed (Aus-	3.00
42	Shoes (for best wear), Glace Kid	1.50		tralian)	3.00
43	Shoes (for ordinary wear), Box Calf	1.50	78	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.33
			79 80	Hat, Cloth	1.33
8	SECTION G CLOTHING-BOY (101 YE	ARS).	81	Singlet, Cotton (athletic)	1.00
			82	Sox, Art Silk and Lisle	4.00
			83		4.00
	Suit, ready-made, Tweed (Aus-	7.00	84	Pullover, All Wool	0.50
		I.00	85	Shoes (for best wear), Patent	1.00
44	tralian)			Leather	

^{*} The total cost of each section is multiplied by a section "weight" representing the proportion of the population covered by the section.

Retail Price Indexes—Regimen—continued. GROUP IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per household).	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per household).
	SECTION K.—HOUSEHOLD DRAI	PERY.	SE	ction L.—Household Utensils—	-continued.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Blankets, D.B. (pair) Blankets, S.B. (pair) Quilt, D.B. Marcella Sheets, D.B. (pair) Sheets, S.B. (pair) Pillow Slip, Cotton	0.07 0.14 0.25 0.50 1.00 5.00	26 27 28 29 30 31	Knife, Table (stainless) Spoon, Tea (stainless) Spoon, Dessert (stainless) Fork, Table (stainless) Globe, Electric Light (gas-filled) Iron, Electric (full size) SECTION M.—FUEL AND LIG	0.10 0.08 0.08 0.10 2.00 0.10
9 10	Pillow Slip, Cotton 5.00		32 33 34 35	Firewood (blocks) (cwt.) (a) Gas, cooking (units) (a) Electric lighting (units) Electric power (units) (a)	40 1,518 130 130
	Cup and Saucer (Stone China)	2.00	No.	Item.	Amount per week (per household)
12 13 14 15	Plate, Dinner (Stone China) Jug, Quart (Brownware) Teapot, Brownware (2-pint) Basin, Pudding (Enamel), 6-inch Tumbler (2-02)	2.00 I.00 0.25 I.00		SECTION N.—OTHER MISCELLAN	reous.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Tumbler (9-0z.) Kettle, Enamel (6-pint) Kettle, Aluminium (6-pint) Saucepan, Aluminium (3-pint) Bucket, Galvanized (12-inch) Dipper, Galvanized (2-quart) Broom, Millet Broom, Hair, complete (11-inch) Brush, Scrubbing (10-inch) Mop, Polishing, complete	0.20 0.20 0.40 0.20 0.50 0.50 0.33 1.50	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Union Dues Lodge Dues Medicine Newspapers Recreation Smoking Fares School requisites	d. (b) 24 (b) 24 (b) (b) 3

* The total cost of each section is multiplied by a section "weight", representing the proportion of the population covered by the section.

(a) Standard mass-units. In certain provincial towas where gas and/or electricity are not used the mass-units differ from the standard.

(b) A definite basic amount per week is provided for each of these items, and varied in accordance with Resolution 20 of the Conference of Statisticians, 1936.

3. The Mass Units.—The "mass units" or "multipliers" represent the estimated annual consumption per head in Australia of the units of quantity shown in the column headed "Unit". Thus the per capita consumption of bread in Australia is estimated to be 100 2 lb. loaves, and of sugar 100 lb. In the case of Food and Groceries (Group I.) the "mass units" adopted are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes of the various articles during the years 1927 to 1929. In the case of Housing (Group II.), the "mass unit" is the multiplier applied to the weekly rental to raise it to an annual basis. In the case of Sections E to L, the "mass units" represent the estimated annual consumption per head of the articles mentioned. In the case of Section M, the "mass units" represent the estimated consumption per household; while in Section N are shown the actual amounts provided to cover the estimated cost of the services included for an average household.

It will be noted that the "mass units" are all shown on an annual per capita basis. In the tabulation for index-number purposes, the figures are raised to a "total population" basis, by multiplying the aggregate cost of each Group or Section by the numbers of the population properly applicable

to it. Thus Group I. (Food and Groceries) is multiplied by the whole population; Group II. (Housing) by the total number of households; Sections E to J (Clothing) by the proportions of the population applicable to each; and Sections K to N (Miscellaneous) by the total number of households. The resultant index-numbers measure changes, therefore, in the cost to the whole population of the commodities and services included.

The five sections into which the clothing group is divided are somewhat arbitrary, but they are those adopted by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage (see § 7, p. 31). The sections for men and women are now regarded as being applicable to persons aged seventeen years and upwards. The section for a boy aged ten and a half years is taken as representative of both sexes from ten to sixteen years; the section for a girl aged seven as representative of both sexes from five to nine years; and the section for the boy aged three and a half years is taken as representative of children aged four years and under.

In estimating the annual average consumption per head of food and groceries for household purposes, small adjustments in the crude average consumption were made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions, are not included in the regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained; while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of their production and consumption. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the original regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, are not only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price are not uncommon. In making these omissions, however, the appropriate total weight for meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

The estimated annual consumption per head of articles of clothing and miscellaneous household requirements is based largely on the results of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which reported in 1920 and 1921. After exhaustive inquiries the Commission established what it considered a desirable "regimen" for an average working family of five persons, and set out the constituent items in its "Indicator List". This list, so far as it related to the articles in question, was followed substantially in the original compilation of the "All Items" index, but, as old articles were deleted and new ones substituted, appropriate modifications were introduced. In these revisions the principle has been followed of redistributing the mass-units in the manner most conformable to the original findings of the Commission.

The mass-units used for fuel and light are also based, indirectly, on the findings of the Commission. Until the September quarter of 1936 flat amounts were used for the miscellaneous items of Section N, their chief function—apart from a slight stabilizing influence on the index-numbers—being to vary in accordance with the Commission's findings the relative heights of the index-numbers for the several States. Since the date mentioned, provision has been made to vary the amounts set down for three of these items periodically, in accordance with ascertained changes.

4. Relative Importance of the Items and Groups.—The relative importance in the grand aggregate of any item of the regimen will, of course, change slightly with the variation of prices. In the last column of the regimen for Groups I. (Food and Groceries) and II. (Housing) shown on page 3, the approximate relative importance of the items in these two groups can be gauged from the figures shown for Melbourne for the December quarter of 1937. The relative importance of all the groups and sections in the "All Items" ("C" series) index for Melbourne for the same quarter was as follows:—

Group.	Section.		Percentage of Tota Aggregate Cost.
	(A Groceries		13.2
I. Food and Groceries	B Dairy Produce C Meat		10.4 34.8
II. Housing	D House Rent (4 and 5 rooms) E Man		24.I 24.I 8.3 8.9
II. Clothing	G Boy, 10½ years H Girl, 7 years J Boy, 3½ years		1.6 20.5
	K Household Drapery		1.2
IV. Miscellaneous	L Household Utensils M Miscellaneous and Light N Other Miscellaneous	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.5 5.5 13.4
			100.0

5. Base Periods of the Indexes.—The base period originally adopted by the Bureau for its retail price indexes was the year 1911. When the collection of the prices of clothing and miscellaneous items was undertaken for the purposes of the "All Items" ("C" series) index, the month of November, 1914, was adopted as the base period for this series. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians in 1929, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the five years 1923–27 should be adopted as the base period. Commencing with Labour Report No. 21 for 1930, therefore, the retail price indexes have been published on this base. The aggregate to which all index-numbers are related is the weighted aggregate cost of the regimen in the six capital cities during the period taken as base.

Index-numbers on the earlier bases mentioned will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report, as follows:—

(i) 1911 Base.—Food and groceries; rent of all houses; and food, groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series)—Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 15.* Food and groceries; rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses; and food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses ("B" series)—Labour Reports Nos. 16 to 20.

(ii) 1914 Base.—Food and groceries; rent of all houses; clothing; miscellaneous; all items of household expenditure (subsequently retrospectively revised to include rents of 4 and 5-roomed houses only)—Labour Reports Nos. 12 to 16. Food and groceries; rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses; clothing; miscellaneous; all items of household expenditure ("C" series)—Labour Reports Nos. 17 to 20.

^{*} From Labour Report No. 16 to date these index-numbers will be found in the Appendix to each Report, and in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

The conversion of these index-numbers from one base to another may be readily effected by multiplying the index-number to be converted by one of the following factors :-

Group.	1923-27 to	1911 to 1923-27.	1923-27 to	1914 to 1923-27.
Food and Groceries Rent (4 and 5 Rooms) Food and Rent ("B" Series) Clothing Miscellaneous	 1.7880 1.6350 1.7306	0.55929 0.61161 0.57785	1.5597 1.5415 1.5532 1.3261 1.3353	0.64116 0.64872 0.64384 0.75412 0.74891
All Items ("C" Series)	 	•	1.4553	0.68715

The results obtained by the above method will, of course, be only approximate, but the error will not be greater than one point in the unit figure.

- 6. The Methods of Tabulation.—The prices (converted to pence) received from each retailer for each item of the regimen are added together and divided by the number of individual prices. These averages are then multiplied by their respective "mass units". The sum of these products for each section or group of the regimen is then multiplied by the population factor applicable to such section or group. The aggregate so produced for any section, group or combination thereof for the period taken as the base of the indexes is regarded as equal to 1,000. The index-number for any other period is then calculated by applying to 1,000 the ratio which the aggregate for such period bears to the base aggregate. The various base periods adopted for retail price indexes from time to time are set out in paragraph 5 of this section.
- 7. Relative Population Weights for Towns.—Weighted averages for any combination of towns or States may be calculated approximately by multiplying the index-numbers* of the towns or States to be included by their population weights, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1934 and succeeding years are as follows:-

Relative Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria	8.	Queenslar	nd. South Austr		South Australia. Wester Australia				١.
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	105 27 15	Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong W'nambool	38 29 39	Brisbane T'woomba Rockham'n †Townsville †Bundaberg	26 29 26	Adelaide Kadina, etc. Pt. Pirie Mt. Gamb'r Peterbor'gh	11 12 5	Perth, etc. Kalg'lie, etc Northam Bunbury Geraldton	17 5 5	Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenst'wn	60 33 4
Total	1392	Total	1107	†Total	392	Total	344	Total	240	Total	106

[†] Townsville and Bundaberg were substituted for Charters Towers (7) and Warwick (7) in the "five towns" tabulation in the March Quarter of 1937.

* The official index-numbers are calculated by operating on the "aggregates" of the towns concerned, a procedure which may produce slightly different results from the above.

The weights used are based on the 1933 Census results, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

The new weights given above produce results which differ only very slightly from those obtained from the weights previously in use. The latter were based upon the 1921 Census results, and were last published in Labour Report, No. 23.

§ 3. The Food and Rent ("B" Series) Index of Retail Prices.

- I. General,—This index measures the prices of food and groceries and the rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses. It was first compiled in respect of the year 1925, and index-numbers were retrospectively computed for the several earlier years shown below. It was designed to replace the "A" series index (food, groceries and rent of all houses), which was the original index first compiled by the Bureau in 1912. Owing, however, to the continued use of the latter index by Industrial Tribunals for the purpose of adjusting wages to variations in retail prices, the "B" series index never replaced the "A" series in this connexion.
- 2. Retail Price Index-Numbers: Capital Cities, 1907 to 1937.—Index numbers computed separately for each section of the regimen, and the weighted average for all sections together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table.

Retail Price Index-Numbers: Capital Cities. ("B" Series.)

The index-numbers given in the separate sections of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since each section or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 for that section or combination.

(Base of each Section: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Town.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
								1	

SECTION A .- GROCERIES.

Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart		 547 510 572 501	521 614 541 720 566	562 607 598 628 604	1,070 1,105 1,076 1,103 1,087	714 771 718 761 789	758 806 782 846 810	824 846 804 852 812	829 868 814 864 840	829 869 838 906 871
Weighted A	verage (a)	 499	564	599	1,093	774	809	846	846	857

SECTION B .- DAIRY PRODUCE.

-		 1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
Sydney		 551	574	656	1,080	758	780	788	791	817
Melbourne		 571	567	635	1,087	687	718	750	773	813
Brisbane		 495	581	588	983	686	683	691	709	768
Adelaide		 548	651	705	1,018	677	690	715	728	774
Perth		 709	733	735	1,152	731	765	801	816	830
Hobart		 564	587	695	1,091	641	665	701	702	765
Weighted A	verage (a)	 563	591	654	1,072	715	739	758	771	807

(a) For Six Capital Cities.

Retail Price Index-Numbers: Capital Cities-"B" Series-continued.

	1			1,17					100
Town.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.

SECTION C .- MEAT.

Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart		519 557 535 553 789 668	501 485 488 541 824 638	668 663 610 784 881 780	960 1,030 897 1,095 1,103 1,244	764 732 599 809 777 817	821 758 647 832 798 861	835 755 719 804 788 849	881 809 764 839 867 928	906 857 825 851 887 964
Weighted A	verage (a)	 558	522	691	1,010	746	784	792	842	877

SECTIONS A. B AND C COMBINED .- FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth	::	 523 517 530 532 670	553 523 569 570 753	646 610 603 679 728 678	1,062 1,063 1,014 1,066 1,116	800 713 699 731 757 757	825 748 727 767 807 786	840 784 763 780 821	848 809 791 798 853 827	868 836 828 826 881 870
Hobart	Average (a)	565	592 559	640	1,133	751	783	806	825	851

SECTION D .- HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart		 593 455 283 510 458 405	701 569 373 706 524 452	760 628 466 655 589 518	989 820 630 809 739 881	864 801 681 694 795 860	869 808 691 700 794 865	891 850 720 736 792 890	930 882 766 795 844 908	965 909 822 832 861 899
Weighted A	verage (a)	 497	612	662	862	804	810	83	879	912

ALL SECTIONS COMBINED .- FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart	:: :: ::	 548 495 442 524 594 508	606 539 500 618 672 542	687 616 554 671 679 621	1,036 977 877 975 982 1,044	822 742 690 716 768 792	840 769 713 742 802 814	858 808 747 764 810 827	878 835 781 796 849 856	904 862 824 826 871 879
Weighted A	verage (a)	 520	578	648	992	768	792	818	844	872

⁽a) For Six Capital Cities.

3. Retail Price Index-Numbers: Thirty Towns, 1933 to 1938.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the prices of food and groceries (41 commodities) in 30 of the more important towns at yearly, quarterly and monthly intervals. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents (4 and 5-rooms) and in the combined prices of food, groceries and housing.

Retail Price Index-Numbers ("B" Series).

(Base of each Section (a): Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

		NEW	SOUT	H WAI	ES.				VICTO	RIA.		
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
				Food	AND C	ROCERIA	ES.					
1933 1934 1935 1936	800 825 840 848 868	799 834 860 860 880	880 917 935 949 1,001	785 815 822 841 874	779 802 824 838 855	801 827 843 851 872	713 748 784 809 836	73 ² 774 812 839 857	733 783 809 824 851	738 760 797 806 834	.746 783 816 823 834	715 751 786 810 837
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	872 857 865 879	885 875 879 882	978 994 1,001 1,031	857 862 889 889	858 848 853 859	875 861 869 882	817 824 848 853	853 846 863 865	845 847 853 858	815 821 842 856	832 831 835 837	819 825 848 854
1938 Mar. Qtr.	878	892	1,066	901	875	883	850	860	862	847	843	850
1937. January February March April May June July August September October November December	878 872 865 865 853 854 862 858 874 884 877 876	887 887 882 879 871 880 879 878 878 878 882 885	978 977 980 993 996 992 995 1,013 1,009 1,036 1,046	860 857 854 855 854 878 886 882 898 885 888 885 888 883	869 857 848 850 849 845 854 852 853 852 861 863	880 875 868 868 857 858 866 862 877 886 880 880	829 815 808 819 825 827 839 842 862 861 848	862 853 845 848 848 843 855 862 871 869 860 867	857 840 838 849 848 853 848 859 859 853 863	820 817 810 819 822 823 827 838 860 857 857 853	839 832 824 831 834 829 828 837 839 837 834	830 817 810 821 827 828 840 843 862 861 849
January February March	876 880 879	886 893 897	1,045 1,076 1,076	894 904 906	872 877 877	880 885 884	848 847 853	860 859 862	860 864 863	854 841 845	840 841 848	849 848 853
			1	Housin	G(4 A	ND 5 R	ooms).				d	
1933 1934 1935 1936	864 869 891 930 965	779 789 839 857 830	630 642 644 653 669	812 820 860 879 873	781 780 777 814 816	850 857 881 918 947	801 808 850 882 909	636 652 666 683 699	641 658 688 702 720	721 741 812 861 836	795 803 843 836 859	785 796 838 869 894
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	949 960 973 978	818 825 833 842	657 667 673 678	873 873 873 873	817 816 816 816	932 942 954 960	898 906 913 919	698 701 699 699	713 723 724 720	845 826 834 838	842 850 873 871	884 891 898 903
1938 Mar. Qtr.	988	848	710	873	816	969	924	692	709	843	913	908
			Fo	00D, GI	ROCERIE	es, and	Housin	G.				
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	822 840 858 878 904	791 818 853 858 858	789 818 832 837 869	794 817 , 835 854 872	778 794 808 829 838	818 838 857 875 899	742 769 808 835 862	696 730 760 780 794	698 738 766 777 798	731 753 802 825 233	761 789 826 827 842	738 766 805 831 857
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	900 895 905 916	857 853 859 864	851 864 871 891	861 864 881 880	840 834 837 840	895 891 900 910	847 854 871 877	791 788 797 798	792 797 801 802	825 821 837 847	834 837 848 848	843 849 866 871
1938 Mar. Qtr.	919	873	925	888	850	915	877	793	801	843	869	871

⁽a) See explanatory note at top of table on page 9.

Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("B" Series.)—continued.

(Base of each Section (a): Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923–27 = 1,000.)

			QUEEN	SLAND				SOU'	TH AU	JSTRAI	LIA.	
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhamp- ton.	Townsville.	Bundaberg.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	A delaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average,

FOOD AND GROCERIES.

1933 1934 1935 1936	699 727 763 791 828	678 694 732 761 794	749 766 803 846 863	802 <i>b</i> 807 <i>b</i> 849 <i>b</i> 880 <i>b</i>	727c. 732c 754c 781c 869	706 730 765 795 835	731 767 780 798 826	802 840 860 874 901	750 795 813 864 912	740 745 777 804 845	773 796 812 838 870	73: 77: 78: 80: 83:
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	840° 820 819 833	818 793 779 787	866 861 854 870	898 897 895 913	869 867 868 870	845 828 826 839	811 - 819 838 834	903 905 903 893	898 914 918 919	832 847 847 852	857 864 874 884	818 826 843 839
1938 Mar. Qtr.	833	787	879	920	877	841	843	892	915	865	887	847
1937. January February March April May May June July August September October November December	859 838 822 823 821 816 818 820 820 831 835 833	837 815 804 804 793 784 780 779 777 786 789 785	884 858 857 862 862 861 858 854 851 854 857 880	903 896 896 893 899 899 896 895 897 900 921	883 863 861 862 865 873 869 871 864 864 873 874	863 842 830 830 828 824 825 826 826 835 842	816 810 808 811 823 824 827 837 850 839 833 829	898 910 902 905 906 904 909 908 893 887 897	906 898 891 910 919 915 916 920 921 915 921	835 829 831 844 849 848 844 848 850 849 847 860	852 860 860 864 865 862 874 873 881 884 886	822 817 814 819 830 833 843 854 844 838 835
January February March	830 835 835	781 789 792	881 878 877	918 919 924	872 877 881	837 842 842	836 845 848	892 891 893	914 916 914	869 863 862	887 884 891	841 849 852

HOUSING-(4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1933	681	708	567	517b	610 <i>c</i>	666	694	379	601	610	710	676
1934	691	732	595	515b	625 <i>c</i>	681	700	388	598	623	653	684
1935	720	746	596	530b	645 <i>c</i>	707	736	393	625	626	663	719
1936	766	798	608	510b	622 <i>c</i>	748	795	381	629	648	721	772
1937	822	840	728	844	575	810	832	371	659	685	737	808
1937 Mar. Qtr.	817	834	726	848	576	806	814	369	638	691	737	791
June ,,	821	850	726	848	578	810	822	368	640	683	737	799
Sept. ,,	823	844	729	842	573	811	838	368	676	681	737	814
Dec. ,,	827	830	732	838	574	814	852	378	681	686	737	828
1938 Mar. Qtr.	834	834	734	851	597	821	857	379	693	686	737	832

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

1933 1934 1935 1936	690 713 747 781 824	684 705 737 774 810	684 705 730 757 808	700b 703b 736b 741b 877	684 <i>c</i> 694 <i>c</i> 716 <i>c</i> 721 <i>e</i> 752	689 712 745 777 823	716 742 764 796 826	651 680 694 689 692	695 725 746 775 811	693 701 723 745 780	748 746 759 793 816	713 739 761 791 821
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	829 818 819 829	823 814 802 802	809 806 804 814	876 876 872 882	753 752 751 753	828 819 818 827	810 819 836 839	693 693 692 690	795 805 821 824	775 781 780 785	809 813 819 824	806 814 830 833
1938 Mar. Qtr.	832	804	820	891	766	831	846	690	826	793	827	839

⁽a) See note at top of page 9. (b) Charters Towers. (c) Warwick.

Retail Price Index-Numbers, ("B" Series)—continued.

(Base of each Section (a): Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

		WEST	ERN A	USTRA	ALIA.				TASM	ANIA.			erage,	Average,
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Average, 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Ave 30 Towns, Australia.
					Foo	D AND	Groces	RIES.						
1933 1934 1935 1936	757 807 821 853 881	936 987 977 998 I,012	807 849 852 898 928	793 846 850 866 891	760 817 846 910 961	777 823 834 866 892	757 786 792 827 870	736 765 789 806 857	764 793 830 847 902	766 795 808 831 891	873 899 905 898 927	756 784 797 824 870	751 783 805 825 851	754 786 810 828 854
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	868 904 882 868	1,010 1,020 1,013 1,004	915 946 937 913	881 897 893 891	973 976 966 927	881 914 894 880	864 865 866 885	846 853 859 871	891 906 904 905	880 889 901 895	922 931 929 926	862 866 869 883	845 843 853 861	849 847 857 864
1938 Mar. Qtr.	883	1,009	920	885	913	894	875	871	906	898	941	878	861	865
January February March April May June July August September October November December	867 863 873 902 901 908 893 876 876 872 866 864	1.014 1,009 1,007 1,020 1,021 1,019 1,018 1,010 1,011 1,008 1,002 1,003	913 907 921 936 943 959 948 934 928 921 905 914	880 884 895 898 898 899 896 884 884 896	977 973 969 879 980 969 975 970 954 934 924	881 877 886 913 912 918 905 890 889 885 879	870 870 851 866 867 861 858 880 883 889 883	857 842 839 846 853 861 865 859 853 866 870 878	895 892 886 905 906 908 906 898 907 902 906	891 878 872 883 893 891 902 900 900 898 895 892	930 919 917 926 936 931 932 928 929 923 922 933	870 864 852 864 868 867 868 864 875 880 885 884	853 844 837 844 842 843 849 848 863 866 859 859	857 848 842 848 846 847 853 852 865 868 862 863
January February March	874 878 898	1,003 1,006 1,018	915 918 928	884 885 885	905 915 920	885 889 907	875 878 871	871 873 869	903 905 910	892 900 904	936 940 946	878 880 876	858 862 864	862 866 868
					Housin	G(4 A?	ND 5 R	ooms).						
1933 1934 1935 1936	795 794 792 844 861	816 901 1,050 1,174 1,309	786 781 767 794 860	772 775 810 886 983	941 925 940 1,010 1,064	800 805 813 872 901	860 865 890 908	770 769 778 811 826	678 657 698 750 816	678 682 736 726 723	699 706 730 755 798	813 814 836 858 861	804 810 839 879 912	788 798 828 866 897
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	857 858 864 866	1,305 1,309 1,310 1,313	831 851 872 885	958 987 991 994	1,053 1,059 1,071 1,071	895 898 903 906	893 894 901 907	822 824 828 830	773 830 830 830	72I 723 727 720	771 803 803 813	854 859 864 868	899 907 917 923	885 892 902 907
1938 Mar. Qtr.	868	1,314	882	993	1,057	907	909	831	830	756	771.	870	930	914
				F	00D, G1	ROCERIES	S AND	Housing	Э.	•				
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	768 802 810 849 871	890 955 1,003 1,064 1,126	798 825 822 858 899	782 820 836 873 924	821 855 879 945 999	782 816 826 867 894	792 814 827 856 879	746 766 785 807 843	732 745 785 810 866	733 754 783 790 824	809 830 843 844 874	774 794 811 835 865	768 792 818 844 872	765 790 816 841 869
1937 Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	861 884 873 865	I,123 I,130 I,127 I,123	880 907 909 900	909 930 929 929	1,002 1,006 1,005 981	884 906 896 888	873 874 878 891	835° 840 845 853	843 875 873 874	816 822 831 825	861 879 878 879	857 861 865 875	864 866 876 883	861 863 872 879
1938 Mar. Qtr.	875	1,126	903	925	967	897	886	854	874	841	873	873	886	882

⁽a) See note at top of table on page 9.

§ 4. The All Items ("C" Series) Index of Retail Prices.

I. General.—This index measures the prices of food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, clothing and miscellaneous household requirements, and for convenience of reference has been designated the "All Items" ("C" series) index. It has become more important in recent years because of its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court from 1st May, 1934, for the adjustment of wages controlled by that Court. It is used at present as the basis of the "Court" series of index-numbers adopted from July, 1937 by the same Court.

The compilation of this series was undertaken by the Bureau following a recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which reported in 1920 and 1921. A short account of its inquiries and findings is contained in section 7 of this chapter. The Commission itself had collected data on prices in the capital cities for the month of November, 1914 to 1920 inclusive. In consequence, the Bureau commenced its own more comprehensive inquiries in the five principal towns of each State, as from November, 1921, and continued them at quarterly intervals thereafter.

- 2. Retail Price Index-Numbers: Capital Cities, 1914 to 1920.—The table published on page 24 gives index-numbers representing the variations in the prices, in each capital city, of (i) food and groceries, (ii) housing (4 and 5 rooms), (iii) food, groceries and housing combined, (iv) clothing, (v) miscellaneous household requirements, and (vi) all items of household consumption combined, in the years 1914 to 1920 inclusive. The index-numbers for the clothing and miscellaneous groups for these years were compiled from data collected by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.
- 3. Retail Price Index-Numbers: Thirty Towns, November, 1914 to March Quarter 1938.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the prices, in 30 of the more important towns, of (i) food and groceries, (ii) housing, (iii) food, groceries and housing combined, (iv) clothing, (v) miscellaneous requirements, and (vi) all items of household consumption combined.

Food and Groceries.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)
(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

		NE	w sou	TH WAI	LES.				VICTO	ORIA.		
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	638 964		972	950	935	964	616 923	928	919	941	948	924
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936 ,, 1937	852 800 825 840 848 868	836 799 834 860 860 880	953 880 917 935 949 1,001	829 785 815 822 . 841 874	818 779 802 824 838 855	853 801 827 843 851 872	758 713 748 784 809 836	767 732 774 812 839 857	779 733 783 809 824 851	778 738 760 797 806 834	801 746 783 816 823 834	760 715 751 786 810 837
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	872 857 865 879	885 875 879 882	978 994 1,001 1,031	857 862 889 889	858 848 853 859	875 861 869 882	817 824 848 853	853 846 863 865	845 847 853 858	815 821 842 856	832 831 835 837	819 825 848 854
1938 Mar. Qtr.	878	892	1,066	901	875	883	850	860	862	847	843	850

Food and Groceries.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series)—continued.

(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27=1,000.)

			QUEENS	SLAND.				SOU	TH AU	JSTRAI	JA.	
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock- hampton.	Townsville.	Bundaberg.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	614	895	949	9816	936	950	683 941	945	968	923	997	943
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936 ,, 1937	738 699 727 763 791 828	729 678 694 732 761 794	808 749 766 803 846 863	876 <i>b</i> 802 <i>b</i> 807 <i>b</i> 849 <i>b</i> 880 <i>b</i> 901	770c 727c 732c 754c 781c 869	749 706 730 765 795 835	761 731 767 780 798 826	848 802 840 860 874 901	818 750 795 813 864 912	772 740 745 777 804 845	816 773 796 812 838 870	767 735 770 784 803 832
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	840 820 819 833	818 793 779 787	866 861 854 870	898 897 895 913	869 867 868 870	845 828 826 839	811 819 838 834	903 905 903 893	898 914 918 919	832 847 847 852	857 864 874 884	818 826 843 839
1938 Mar. Qtr	. 833	787	879	920	877	841	843	892	915	865	887	847

			,	WEST	ERN A	USTR	ALIA.				TASMA	ANIA.			verage, Cities.	Average,
F	Period.		Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Aver Six Capital Cit	Weighted Aver 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov.	1914 (a) 	746 1,005	1,120	1,054	1,049	1,031	1,033	687	958	1,108	996	1,077	1,011	641 950	954
Year	1932 1933 1934 1935 1936		804 757 807 821 853 881	974 936 987 977 998 1,012	854 807 849 852 898 928	831 793 846 850 866 891	862 760 817 846 910 961	824 777 823 834 866 892	797 757 786 792 827 870	779 736 765 789 806 857	830 764 793 830 847 902	822 766 795 808 831 891	904 873 899 905 898 927	798 756 784 797 824 870	796 751 783 806 825 851	801 754 786 810 828 854
1937	Dog		868 904 882 868	1,010 1,020 1,013 1,004		881 897 893 891	973 976 966 927		864 865 866 885	846 853 859 871	891 906 904 905	880 889 901 895	922 931 929 926	862 866 869 883	845 843 853 861	849 847 857 864
1938	Mar. 6	Qtr.	883	1,009	920	885	913	894	875	871	906	898	941	878	861	865

⁽a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1914 to 1920, see page 24. (b) Charters Towers.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms)—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.) (Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

		NE	w s	OUTH	I WAI	ES.					VICT	ORIA.		
	-	1	1	1.			1	-						1
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Daoless Hill	Dioken niii.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.		Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	758	885	. 5	. 59	881	596	966	608	3	179	527	668	685	789
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936 ,, 1937	894 864 869 891 930 965	779 789 839 857	6	30 42 44 53 669	841 812 820 860 879 873	781 780 777 814 816	877 850 857 881 918 947	816 801 808 850 882 909		527 536 552 566 583	643 641 658 688 702 720	738 721 741 812 861 836	804 795 803 843 836 859	799 785 796 838 869 894
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	949 960 973 978	825	6	57 67 73 78	873 873 873 373	817 816 816 816	932 942 954 960	898 906 913	1 6	598 701 599	713 723 724 720	845 826 834 838	842 850 873 871	884 891 898 903
1938 Mar. Qtr.	988	848	3 7	10	873	816	969	924	. (592	709	843	913	908
			QUE	ENSI	AND.					SOUT	ГН АТ	USTRA	LIA.	
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Townsville.	Bundaberg.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina,	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	463	547	. 4	70	 528b	 535c	594	611	. 5	66	603	492	566	781
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936 ,, 1937	641 681 691 720 766 822	708 732 746 798	5	82 67 95 96 08 28	542 <i>b</i> 517 <i>b</i> 515 <i>b</i> 530 <i>b</i> 510 <i>b</i> 844	617c 610c 625c 645c 622c 575	633 666 681 707 748 810	691 694 700 736 795 832	3 3	78 79 88 93 81	624 601 598 625 629 659	610 610 623 626 648 685	700 710 653 663 721 737	675 676 684 719 772 808
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	817 821 823 827	850	7 7 7 7	26 26 29 32	848 848 842 838	576 578 573 574	806 810 811 814	814 822 838 852	3	69 68 68 78	638 640 676 681	691 683 681 686	737 737 737 737	791 799 814 828
1938 Mar. Qtr.	834	834	7	34	851	597	821	857	3	379	693	686	737	832
		WESTE	RN A	USTI	RALIA			7	TASIV	IANIA			ge, S.	ge,
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Citles.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)	586 754	578	616	649	779	709	525 870	676	294	150	49	729	649 877	823
Year 1932	810 795 794 792 844 861	743 816 901 1,050 1,174 1,309	805 786 781 767 794 860	756 772 775 810 886 983	925 940 1,010	805 800 805 813 872 901	868 860 865 890 908 899	760 770 709 778 811 826	702 678 657 698 750 816	694 678 682 736 726 723	700	814	817 804 810 839 879 912	800 788 798 828 866 897
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	857 858 864 866	1,305 1,309 1,310 1,313	831 851 872 885	958 987 991 994	1,053 1,059 1,071	895 898 903 906	893 894 901 907	822 824 828 830	773 830 830 830	721 723 727 720	77 80 80	854 859 864	899 907 917 923	885 892 902 907
1938 Mar. Qtr.	868	1,314	882	993	1,057	907	909	831	830	756	77:	870	930	914

⁽a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1914 to 1920, see page 24.

⁽b) Charters Towers.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("B"(d) and "C" Series.)

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

_	(<i>E</i>	Base:	Weig	phted	Aver	age of	Six	Capita	l Citi	es, I	923-	27 =	1,000	.)	
	5		ľ	NEW S	SOUTI	H WAI	LES.					VICT	ORIA.		
	Period.	Sydney.	Nomonatla	TACM CABOIC.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.		Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warmam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov	. 1914 (a)	68 97		. 44	825	926	815	965	613		769	780	844	855	866
Year	r 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	86 82 84 85 87 90	2 79 0 8 8 8 8 8	53	835 789 818 832 837 869	834 794 817 835 854 872	805 778 794 808 829 838	862 818 838 857 875 899	778 744 769 808 835 862	5 3	717 596 730 760 780	730 698 738 766 777 798	763 731 753 802 825 833	802 761 789 826 827 842	773 738 766 805 831 857
1937	Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	900 893 903	5 85	53	851 864. 871 891	861 864 881 880	840 834 837 840	895 891 900 910	847 854 871 872	7 3	791 788 797 798	792 797 801 802	825 821 837 847	834 837 848 848	843 849 866 871
1938	Mar. Qtr.	919	8	73	925	888	850	915	877		793	801	843	869	871
				QU	EENS	LAND.		• • •	1		SOU	TH A	USTRA	LIA.	
	Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Townsville.	Bundaberg.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide	Kadina,	Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov.	1914 (a) 1921	560 840	77	1 2	779	 820 <i>b</i>	 794 <i>c</i>	824	658 898	8		839	770	844	885
Year	1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	704 690 713 747 781 824	68 70 73	5	728 584 705 730 757 808	758h 700b 703b 736b 741b 877	716c 684c 694c 716c 721c 752	708 689 712 745 777 823	736 716 742 764 796 826	1 6	81 51 80 94 89	749 695 725 746 775 811	714 693 701 723 745 780	774 748 746 759 793 816	734 713 739 761 791 821
1937	Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	829 818 819 829	82 81 80 80	4 8	309 306 304 314	876 876 872 882	753 752 751 753	828 819 818 827	810 819 836 839	6	93 93 92 90	795 805 821 824	775 781 780 785	809 813 819 824	806 814 830 833
1938	Mar. Qtr.	832	80	4 8	320	891	766	831	846	6	90	826	793	827	839
			WEST	ERN .	AUST	RALIA				TASM	IANIA	١.		ge, S.	.00
1	Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov.	1914 (a) 1921	689 916	928	898	907	942	918	630 971	858	819	69	6 87		644 924	807
Year	1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	805 768 802 810 849 871	892 890 955 1,003 1,064 1,126	836 798 825 822 858 899	782 820 836	821 855 879 945	782 816	822 792 814 827 856 879	772 746 766 785 807 843	784 732 745 783 810 866	77 73 75 78 79 82	7 822 3 809 4 830 3 843 6 844 4 874	774 794 811 835	803 768 792 818 844 872	800 765 790 816 841 869
1937	Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	861 884 873 865	I,123 I,130 I,127 I,123	880 907 909 900	909 930 929 929		884 906 896 888	873 874 878 891	835 840 845 853	843 875 873 874	816 822 831 825	861	857 861 865	864 866 876 883	861 863 872 879
1938	Mar. Qtr.	875	1,126	903	925	967	897	886	854	874	841	873	873	886	882

⁽a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1914 to 1920, see page 24. (b) Charters Towers. (c) Warwick. (d) The index-numbers in this table are the same as those of the "B" Series (p. 9).

Clothing.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)

		NEV	v sou	TH V	VALE	S.				V)	CTO	ORIA.		
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.		Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bondino	Demargo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	755 1,255	1,327	1,269	1,37	74 1	,261	1,264	780 1,271	1,599	1,5	73	1,463	1,612	1,326
Year 1932 , 1933 , 1934 , 1935 , 1937	769 743 746 746 778 818	841 820 811 810 809 796	722 711 696 680 753 824	9:	35	798 796 797 790 811 812	777 751 753 751 782 817	819 811 802 794 791 803	851 839 840 856 845 831	8	31 36 29 84 16	804 794 784 843 834 809	935 928 921 912 863 822	825 817 807 802 795 805
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	809 817 820 826	788 795 798 803	813 827 828 828	8 8 8	22 31 36 40	805 809 816 819	807 815 819 825	787 799 806 820	822 828 829 843	8 8	09 15 20 31	794 807 810 824	816 819 821 832	790 801 807 822
1938 Mar. Qtr.	828	806	827	7 8.	41	820	826	820	843	8	31	827	832	822
		207 3	QUEE	NSLA	ND.				S	OUTI	I AI	JSTRA	LIA.	
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-hampton.	Townsville	TOWNS VEICE	Bundaberg.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide	Kadina, Moonta, and	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	657	1,408	1,45	2 1,5	68 <i>b</i>	 1,519 <i>c</i>	1,235	756 1,195	I,43	5 I,4	. 80	1,697	1,180	ī,238
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936	813 791 786 772 777 794	921 912 897 818 779 805	83 83 81 82 83 82	5 7 2 7 5 7 4 7	759b 764b 750b 761b 794b	850 <i>c</i> 844 <i>c</i> 840 <i>c</i> 791 <i>c</i> 767 <i>c</i> 806	822 804 796 779 782 799	834 830 846 853 833 821	87 84 82 81 80 80	8 3	792 796 794 803 819	969 961 944 937 890 818	956 951 964 927 851 814	838 833 871 852 832 820
" 1937 1937 Mar. Qtr. " June " " Sept. " " Dec. "	780 789 797 811	793 801 807 819	81 82 82	7 8 5 7 8	305 308 309 326	791 802 808 821	786 794 801 814	801 818 827 839	79 80 80 81	3 9	801 809 814 820	813 813 818 827	809 811 814 823	801 817 826 837
1938 Mar. Qtr.	813	819	83	2 8	826	822	816	849	83	3	831	830	838	847
	1	WESTE	ERN A	USTR	RALIA	۸.		16,817	TASM	ANIA	•		rage, ties.	rage,
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'oe Tas	Weighted Average,	Weighted Average, 30 Towns,
Nov. 1914 (a)	698	1,376	1,382	1,454	1,32	0 1,27	825		1,525	 1,405	1,5			1,290
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936	843 819 817 825 815	1,033 1,035 1,056 959	825 791 767 775 802 819	901 874 864 911 878 828	8 ₃ 8 ₅	1 83 9 84 1 82	4 882 3 903 7 857	958 938 873	867 847 839 813 807 820	840 831 844 827 826 832	1,0 1,0 9 8	61 90	787 785 785 783 792	813 797 794 790 796 811
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	793	823 832 835	809 820 822 824	816 829 832 835	82 82 82	0 79 5 80 8 81	6 796 8 819 4 827	795 824 833	802 820 824 832	814 834 835 . 845	8	08 79 18 82 20 82 35 82	808	814
1938 Mar. Qtr.	. 815	840	828	838	83	5 81	8 84	839	833	845	8	38 -82	2 825	826

⁽a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1914 to 1920, see page 24. (b) Charters Towers.

Miscellaneous.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

	100	N	EW S	OUTH	I WA	LES.				V	ICT	ORIA.		
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle		Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.		Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	766			102	951	989	1,011	728	95	5 1,0		1,033	880	1,015
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936 ,, 1937	996 988 975 976 949 939	91 92 92 90	3 9 7 9 0 1,0	984 985 988 964 967 961	883 871 867 868 887 901	898 879 864 867 881	986 979 969 970 945 937	925 916 914 922 947 978	88 87 87 88 95 1,00	7 9	004 008 022 -	886 885 880 873 947 995	832 827 825 851 922 953	921 912 911 918 948 980
1937 Mar. Qtr. " June " " Sept. " " Dec. "	933 937 939 945	89 89 89	3 I,0	055 068 067 053	897 900 903 904	901 901 903	932 935 938 942	968 981 981 980	1,00	8 I,0 9 I,0	008	9.92 992 997 997	951 953 954 954	971 983 983 982
1938 Mar. Qtr.	940	89	7 1,0	54	904	896	938	981	1,00	8 1,0	012	995	954	983
			QUI	EENSI	AND				S	OUTH	I AU	JSTRAI	IA.	
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Townsville.	Bundaberg.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide	Kadina, Moonta, and	wallaroo.	Fort Firie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a) ,, 1921	728 944	95	3 1,0	02 1,	 009 <i>b</i>	9880	958	770 I,033	1,065	1,0	65	1,032	1,000	1,036
Year 1932 ,, 1933 ,, 1934 ,, 1935 ,, 1936 ,, 1937	907 900 900 904 917 941	90	9 8 7 8 9 8	77 I,	969 <i>b</i> 973 <i>b</i> 967 <i>b</i> 015 <i>b</i> 067 <i>b</i>	898 <i>c</i> 897 <i>c</i> 891 <i>c</i> 929 <i>c</i> 993 <i>c</i> 1,007	908 901 900 905 922 952	987 983 976 973 993 1,022	948 944 937 941 978 981	9	39 44 44 21 36 95	966 . 957 949 937 970 1,013	957 956 958 968 1,003 1,015	983 980 973 969 991 1,020
1937 Mar. Qtr. ,, June ,, ,, Sept. ,, ,, Dec. ,,	937 941 942 943	97 99 99 99	2 9	68 69 I,	996 999 000 003	1,006 1,006 1,008 1,007	948 952 953 955	1,018 1,020 1,024 1,025	978 979 982 984	9	89 97 98 95	1,011 1,010 1,015 1,014	1,010 1,015 1,016 1,017	1,016 1,018 1,022 1,023
1938 Mar. Qtr.	943	99	9 9	71 1,	000	1,009	955.	1,026	992	1,0	00	1,017	1,021	1,024
		WEST	ERN	AUST	RALI	Α.			rasm.	NIA.			ge,	.00
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia,
Nov. 1914 (a) ,, 1921	780 1,029	1,030	1,016	977	1,10	2 1,029	699 932	985	941	960	95	9 952	749 1,010	1,009
Year 1932 , 1933 , 1934 , 1935 , 1936 , 1937	954 945 942 927 932 946	967 963 961 975 990 971	899 895 902 925 946 953	895 894 894 909 906 903	97 96 96 97 1,00	6 945 6 942 2 931 2 937	866 860 855 856 883 939	863 864 864 864 908 947	829 825 825 793 839 869	829 827 823 831 859 876	80 80 80 82 84 85	856 4 853 4 855 1 887	958 950 944 946 947 960	950 944 939 941 946 961
1937 Mar. Qtr. "June" "Sept." "Dec."	944 946 946 948	978 981 961 963	953 954 953 953	902 902 902 907	1,04 1,05 1,06 1,06	4 950 3 949	934 939 941 941	946 946 947 949	863 867 875 872	879 874 875 875	855 856 854 849	933	954 960 962 964	955 961 962 964
1938 Mar. Qtr.	947	965	953	907	1,05	949	942	949	867	876	847	935	963	963

⁽a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1914 to 1920, see page 24: (b) Charters Towers.

All Items of Household Expenditure.—Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C")
(Base: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.) -Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.)

8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	## Monta, and Wallaroo. Weighted Weight	According to the content of the co	## Average, Queensland. Average, Queensland. Section Power Po	A. Weighted Average, W.A. Average, W.A. Bundaberg. 8 84 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A. Weighted Average, W.A. Solvent and State States	5 882	862 867 874 880	7 1,013 829 0 829 44 808 7 816 831 871	Weighted Ave		873	841 850 862 867			Weighted Average, S.A.		878	853 861 872 879	811 787 801 824 866	I,003	Weighted Average, Victoria.
86 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	## Weighted Average, W.A. Average	## 15 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 16 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 17 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 18 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 17 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 18 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 19 Weighted Average, W.A. ## 19	A. Weighted Av'ge, W.A. 82 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	00	86 87 88				863	00000	0000000 543334 H34335	948		IA.	1	410100	OI OI OI OI N H W	03	
ASMANIA. Assmall	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	## Weighted Average, Queensland. Average	## 15 Weighted Av'ge, W.A. ## 15 Weighted Average, Queensland. ## 15 Weighted Average, N.S.W. ## 16 Weighted Average, N.S.W. ## 16 Weighted Average, N.S.W. ## 16 W	## A Property of the Composition	876	855 864 868 877	1,057 838 820 831 841 866	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		4	U W W N	8300	,029		STRAL	866	4420	8 8 4 8 4 8 5 5 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4	61	Geelong.
8 88888 8 88888 8 888888 9 0 Devonport. ASMANIA Representation of the content o	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	## Weighted Average, N.S.W. ## Weighted Average, Queensland. ## Weighted Average, Queensland. ## Weighted Average, N.S.W. ## Weighted Average, Queensland. ## Weighted Average, N.S.W. #	A. Weighted Av'ge, W.A. Bundaberg. 8 84 2 88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	A. Weighted Average, W.A. Solvent and State an	Cr	846 859 862	000000000	Queenstown.		Cr	330 340 53	7762 7789 7789 744	<i>1</i> 2 •			844	45.2833	189 189 189 189 189	43	Bendigo.
8 8888 8 88777 8 0: Burnle. As 7 7777 77777 9: Madina, 8 888777 9: Rallarat	8 8888 8 8888 8889 8 6 . Launceston. 8 8 8888 8 8889 8 8899 8 6 . Burnie. 8 8 8888 8 8889 8 8899 8 6 . Burnie. 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	** weighted Avige, W.A. Hobart. Hobart. Avige, W.A. Hobart. Hobart. Avige, W.A. Hobart. Ho	A. Weighted Av'ge, W.A. Bundaberg. Solution Services Serv	A. Weighted Average, Queensland. 8. 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8		LWWWN	904 800 773 787 801 809 833	Devonport.	ANIA.	6			н		OUTI			m m m m x m	Н	D. dies
	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	** Weighted Av'ge, W.A. ** Weighted Av'ge, W.A. ** Weighted Average, Queensland. ** Weighted Average, N.S.W. ** Weighted Average, Queensland. ** Weighted Average, N.S.W. ** W	## 1553	** Weighted Av'ge, W.A. ** Bathurst. ** Weighted Av'ge, W.A. ** Bundaberg. ** Solution and the state of the sta	862	00000	851981 851981	Burnie.	TASM	1	76 76 77 77			Moonta, and	70	84	ww44	77 76 88 88 83	vQ +	Ballarat.
RN AUSTRALIA SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE	894 900 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	8 8888 8 888888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		1,031	I,028 I,035 I,029 I,028	1,048 940 937 937 975 1,011 1,027 1,030	Kalgoorlie.	VESTI	84	8888	788 788 788 40	949	Toowoomba.		860	846 850 850	0000000 4550190	1,041	Newcastle.
TERN AUSTRALIA. Comparison	TERN AUSTRALIA. Tenn Tenn	TERN AUSTRA 1	# 80 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	# 80 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	HITT HE WAS A STATE OF THE WAS A	873	860 876 871 867	707 1,008 840 811 830 834 856	Perth.	_	846	836 833 835 844	764 751 762 780 804 837	6II 923	Brisbane.		900	884 890 899	867 852 8852 8866	712 1,046	Sydney.
## WESTERN AUSTRALIA. ## Weighted Average,	## WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Weighted Ay're, WA. Weighted Ay're, WA. Weighted Ay're, WA. WA. Weighted Ay're, WA. Wasses & S. Wasses &	WESTERN AUSTRA WESTERN AUSTRA	## Sydney. ## Syd	## Sydney. ## Syd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Mar. Qtr. June Sept. Dec.	1921 1921 1932 1933 1934 1935 1935 1936	Period.		Mar. Qtr.	Mar. Qtr. June Sept. Dec.	1933 1933 1934 1935 1935	1914 (a) 1921	Period.		Mar. Qtr.	Mar. Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	1914 (a) 1921	Period.
## 1	Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca Ca	## Company	## 1	## 1	Chi ************************************	1938	1937 N	Nov. I	Pe		1938	1937 I	Year I	Nov. I	Pd.		1938 A	1937 N	Year	Nov.	h

⁽a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, years 1914 to 1920, see p. 24.

⁽b) Charters Towers.

Retail Price Index-Numbers. ("C" Series.) All Items of Household Consumption.

Relative Cost of Each Group of Items.

(Base: Weighted average Cost of All Groups in each Town = 1,000.)

			1936.					1937.		
Town.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household
New South Wales-										
Sydney	366	238	202	194	1,000	352	251	202	195	1,000
Newcastle	376	223	213	188	1,000	374	226	206	194	1,000
Broken Hill	417	172	199	212	1,000	403	174	203	220	1,000
Goulburn Bathurst	363 376	226	229	182	I,000	363 366	233	211	193 198	1,000
								213		
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	366	236	204	194	1,000	355	247	202	196	1,000
Victoria— Melbourne	358	231	211	200	1,000	347	242	200	200	TOO
Ballarat	379	184	230	200	1,000	368	192	203	208	1,000
Bendigo	374	190	224	212	1,000	365	198	214	223	1,000
Geelong	355	225	222	198	1,000	351	226	208	215	1,000
Warrnambool	360	219	228	193	1,000	350	233	211	206	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	358	229	212	201	1,000	348	239	204	209	1,000
Queensland—										
Brisbane	367	211	218	204	1,000	356	227	209	208	1,000
Toowoomba	354	221	218	207	1,000	340	231	211	218	1,000
Rockhampton	394	168	234.	204	1,000	370	200	217	213	1,000
Townsville Bundaberg	#406 b375	a140 b177	a220 b221	a234 b227	I,000	367 387	22I 164	203	209	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	370	207	219	204	1,000	358	222	210	210	1,000
outh Australia—										
Adelaide	355	210	224	211	1,000	.347	223	210	220	1,000
Kadina, etc	426	IIO	237	. 227	1,000	421	II2	230	237	1,000
Port Pirie	396	172	226	206	1,000	390	181	211	218	1,000
Mount Gambier	367	176	246	211	1,000	366	191	217	226	1,000
Peterborough	371	190	228	211	1,000	368	201	210	221	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	359	205	225	211	1,000	351	217	211	221	1,000
Vestern Australia— Perth, etc										
77 - 1 11	37I 363	220	215	194	1,000	365	229	205	201	-1,000
NT - mills - ma	390	205	210	195	1,000	353	294	178	175	1,000
Bunbury	367	224.	225	184	1,000	358	253	203	186	1,000
Geraldton	363	240	206	191	1,000	357	253	188	202	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	371	223	215	191	1,000	363	235	202	200	1,000
asmania—				/						
Hobart	357	235	224	184	1,000	358	237	206	. 199	1,000
Launceston	358	214	235	193	1,000	361	223	211	205	1,000
	388	204 199	225	183	1,000	381	220	211	188	1,000
Queenstown	394	198	232	176	1,000	385	201	220	194	1,000
Weighted Average, 5 Towns	361		228	186						
	301	225	220	100	1,000	361	230	209	200	1,000
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	364	226	212	198	1,000	254	238	204	204	1,000
Veighted Average 6 Capital						354				
Cities	363	229	209	199	1,000	351	241	204	201	1,000
harters Towers (Q.)	406	140	220	234	1,000	391	135	221	253	1,000
-1 1 10 1 1	375 408	177	221	227	1,000	368	170	225	237	1,000
ort Augusta (S.A.)	400	102	222	205	1,000	401	100	214	217	1,000

⁽a) Charters Towers. (b) Warwick.

4. Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency: Capital Cities, 1932 to 1938.—In each part of the following table the average cost of the particular regimen in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 has been equated to a base of 20 shillings. The figures measure the variations in the prices of—(i) food and groceries, (ii) housing (4 and 5 rooms), (iii) food, groceries, and housing combined, (iv) clothing, (v) miscellaneous household requirements, and (vi) all items of household consumption combined.

Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency: Capital Cities ("C" Series).

(Base of each Group: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 20s. od.)

	Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaidė.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities
			GROUP	I.—Food	AND GROO	CERIES.		
		s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1932		17 1	15 2	14 9	15 3	16- I	15 11	15 11
1933		16 0	14 3	14 0	14 7	15 2	15 2	15 0
1934		16 6	15 0	14 7	15 4	16 2	15 9	15 8
1935		16 10	15 8	15 3	15 7	.16 5	15 10	16 T
1936		17 0	16 2	15 10	16 o	17 I	16 6	16 6
1937		17 4	16 9	16 7	16 6	17 7	17 5	17 0
1937	Mar. Qtr.	17 5	16 4	16 10	16 3	17 4	17 3	16 11
,,	June "	17 2	16 6	16 5	16 5	18 I	17 4	16 10
,,	Sept. "	17 4	17 0	16 5	16 9	17 8	17 4	17 I
,,	Dec. "	17 7	17 I	16 8	16 8	17 4	17 9	17 3
1938	Mar. ,,	17 7	17 0	16 8	16 10	17 8	17 6	17 3
		(GROUP II	-Housing	G (4 AND	5 Rooms)).	a combe
			-6			-6 -		-6
1932		17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	16 2	17 4	16 4
1933	• • •	17 3	16 0	13 7	13 11	15 11	17 2	16 1
1934	• • •	17 5	16 2 17 0	13 10	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2 16 9
1935	•			14 5	14 9	15 10 16 11	17 10	
1936		18 7 19 4	17 8	15 4 16. 5	15 11	17 3	18 0	17 7
193/	A Secretary	19 4	10 2	10. 5	10 0	1/ 3	10 0	10 3
1937	Mar. Qtr.	19 0	18 0	16 4	16 3	17 2	17 10	18 0
,,	June "	19 2	18 1	16 5	16 5	17 2	17 11	18 2
,,	Sept. "	19 6	18 3	16 6	16 9	17 3	18 0	18 4
"	Dec. "	19 7	18 5	16 7	17 I	17 4	18 2	18 6
1938	Mar. ,,	19 9	18 6	16 8	17 2	17 4	18 2	18 7
		GROUPS :	I. AND II.	.—Food,	GROCERIES	s, and H	ousing.	- 18000
1022		177	7.5 -			76 -	16 -	16 I
1932	• •	17 4 16 5	15 7	14 I	14 9	16 I	16 5	
1933	•	16 5 16 10	14 10	13 10	I4 4 I4 I0	15 4 16 1	15 10	15 4
1934	• •	17 2	15 5	14 3 14 II		16 2		15 10
1935	• •	17 7	16 8		15 3 15 11	17 0	16 7 17 I	16 11
1930		18 1	17 3	15 7 16 6	16 6	17 5	17 7	17 5
	Mar. Qtr.	18 o	16 11	16 7	16 2		17 6	
1937	T			- 1		17 3	1	17 3
"	Clant	17 11 18 1	17 1	16 4	16 5	17 8	17 6	17 4
"	Sept. " Dec. "		17 5	16 5	16 9	17 6	17 7	17 6
7028	Man	0	17 7	16 7	16 9	17 4	17 10	17 8
1938	Mar. ,,	18 5	17 7	16 8	16 11	17 6	17 9	17 9

Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency : Capital Cities ("C" Series)continued.

(Base of each Group: Weighted average of Six Capitals Cities, 1923-27=208.0d.)

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
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GROUP III.—CLOTHING.

	s. d.	s. d					
932	15 5	16 5	16 3	16 8	16 10	17 9	16.1
933	14 10	16 3	15 10	16 7	16 5	17 7	15
934	14 11	16 I	15 9	16 11	16 4	17 8	15
935	14 11	15 11	15 5	17 I	16 6	18 1	15 8
936	15 7	15 10	15 7	16 8	16 4	17 2	15 10
937	16 4	16 I	15 11	16 5	16 I	16 5	16 3
937 Mar. Qtr.	16 2	15 9	15 7	16 0	15 10	15 11	15 11
" June "	16 4	16 0	15 9	16 4	16 I	16 5	16 2
" Sept. "	16 5	16 I	15 11	16 7	16 3	16 7	16 3
" Dec. "	16 6	16 5	16 3	16 9	16 3	16.10	16 6
938 Mar	16 7	16 5	16 3	17 0	16 4	16 11	16 (
1930 Mar. ,,	10 7	10 5	10 3	17 0	10 4	10 11	10

GROUP IV.-MISCELLANEOUS.

		299		100			
1932	19 11	18 6	18 2	19 9	19 I	17 4	19 2
1933	19 9	18 4	18 0	19 8	18 11	17 2	19 0
1934	19 6	18 3	18 0	19 6	18 10	17 I	18 11
1935	19 6	18 5	18 I	19 6	18 7	17 I	18 11
1936	19 0	18 11	18 4	19 10	18 8	17 8	18 11
1937	18 9	19 7	18 10	20 5	18 11	18 9	19 2
			5.5	3.3			
1937 Mar. Qtr.	18 8	19 4	18 9	20 4	18 11	18 8	19 I
" June "	18 9	19 7	18 10	20 5	18 11	18 9	19 2
" Sept. "	18 9.	19 7	18 10	20 6	18 11	18 10	19 3
,, Dec. ,,	18 11	19 7	18 10	20 6	19 0	18 10	19 3
1938 Mar. ,,	18 10	19 7	18 10	20 6	18 11	18 10	19 3
	1 1	1000	17				

GROUPS I.-IV.-ALL ITEMS OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION.

16 7
16 I
16 4
16 8
17 0
17 6
17 3
17 4
17 6
17 8
17 8

Retail Price Index-Numbers: Capital Cities ("C" Series). All Items of Household Consumption.

(Base of each Group: Weighted average of Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Nov.									Capitals
;; ;; ;; ;;				GROUP I.—	FOOD AND	GROCERIE	s.		i .
;; ;; ;; ;;			6-0	-	C		6	69-	
1) 2) 3) 2)			638	614	615	683	746	687	641
))))	1915		844	835	860	858	819	858	842
"	1916		833	791	748	835	854	807	812
"	1917		877	798	825	805	828	949	836
"	1918		877	843	882	862	816	918	861
	1919		1,073	975	1,069	1,012	987	1,041	1,026
99	1920		1,225	1,220	1,117	1,225	1,113	1,293	1,209
			Gre	OUP II.—H	ousing (4	AND 5 Ro	oms).		
Nov.	1914		758	608	463	611	586	525	649
,,	1915		780	611	472	. 574	581	571	659
"	1916		791	625	467	573	592	574	665
**	1917		797	657	492	606	602	586	685
	1918		832	699	526	656	619	614	722
"	1919		866	744	604	707	650	746	768
**	1920		980	807	634	783	718	904	851
"	1920			AND II.—					1 0)-
								T	1
Nov.	1914		680	613	560	658	689	630	644
,,	1915		825	756	722	758	734	756	777
	1916		818	732	648	742	761	724	760
11			848	748			748	820	782
99	1917				707	734			812
**	1918		861	792	756	789	746	810	
19	1919		1,000	893	904	904	867	936	934
99	1920	• •	1,138	1,074	945	1,068	973	1,155	1,082
				Grou	P III.—CL	OTHING.			
Nov.	TOTA		755	780	657	756	698	825	754
						821	760		
"	1915		805	797	690			833	792
,,	1916		903	870	779	919	849	940	881
"	1917		1,009	976	899	1,049	980	1,041	992
"	1918		1,102	1,103	1,025	1,066	1,135	1,200	1,097
**	1919		1,237	1,213	1,192	1,303	1,277	1,344	1,238
11	1920		1,323	1,422	1,274	1,384	1,359	1,430	1,365
				GROUP I	V.—MISCE	LLANEOUS.			
Nov	1914		766	728	708	770	780	699	740
					728	770			749
,,	1915		798	770	756	803	822	770	786
"	1916		808	784	766	832	869	780	802
**	1917		889	879	836	883	926	865	882
"	1918		988	950	931	988	1,935	945	972
99	1919		1,059	1,016	968	1,035	1,120	1,006	1,036
"	1920		1,209	1,181	1,139	1,200	1,262	1,124	1,194
		GRO	ours I. to	IV.—ALL	ITEMS OF	Househol	D CONSU	MPTION.	
NT								60	- (0
Nov.	1914		712	671	611	699	707	687	687
,,	1915		816	768	721	780	755	776	782
"	1916		836	773	698	798	800	783	795
99	1917		892	823	773	832	832	879	847
"	1918		938	890	848	887	885	923	905
	1919		1,065	988	981	1,018	1,005	1,042	1,022
"	1920		1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,166

§ 5. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

I. General.—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding sections, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates at present, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued subsequently by this Bureau.

In previous issues of these publications information was given regarding movements in the rents of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses. While the index-numbers were useful in a general way as a measure of changes in rents in any one town from time to time, there has been an increasing tendency to regard them as an adequate measure of the relative absolute levels of rents in different towns at any given date. In order to prevent such a misuse of the figures, and because of increasing doubts as to the ability of the Bureau, except at prohibitive cost, to ensure that returns of rents from all these towns shall be based on continuously representative samples, it has reluctantly been decided to limit the published information to the prices of food and groceries. Should any industrial tribunal desire further information on house rentals in any of these towns, the Bureau will be prepared to make its records available, and to consider requests for special investigations by its staff of field officers.

2. Retail Price Index-Numbers: 200 Towns, 1933 to 1937.—In the following table the base of the index-numbers has been changed from that used in previous issues of the Labour Report. The new base is the weighted average cost of food and groceries in the six capital cities in the period 1923–27. To facilitate comparisons over a period of years, the index-numbers previously published have been recomputed and the table has been extended to include the results of the last five investigations.

Retail Price Index-Numbers (200 Towns Series): Food and Groceries.

(Base: Weighted average in Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

State and Town.			November.	November.	November.	November.	November
New South Wal	es—						
Albury Armidale Ballina Bathurst* Bega			749 729 808 774 790	794 776 803 809 823	803 821 812 842 851	857 811 853 838 863	864 853 852 861 875
Berry Blackheath Bourke Bowral Broken Hill*			814 800 835 803 874	861 . 851 847 832 924	874 882 873 848 929	873 920 901 861 977	880 927 913 887 1,036

^{*} Information also available monthly for these towns.

Index-Numbers (200 Towns Series): Food and Groceries—continued.

State and I	Town.		1933. November.	November.	1935. November.	1936. November.	1937. November
New South Wale	s-cont	d.					
~ .		11.11	776	790	855	900	900
			759	792	846	849	858
~ 1			1,007	976	1,012	1,031	1,038
Cooma .			855	837	895	879	883
	•			880	918	961	921
Coonamble .		11	844	000	910	901	921
Cootamundra			731	789	824	849	829
Corrimal .			767	817	834	876	884
Cowra .			745	808	844	860	873
O 11			789	833	859	876	886
T 121 .			823	864	883	907	967
TO 111			606		0	0.0	960
Dubbo .			686	771	842	848	863
			788	823	883	862	863
			783	846	873	864	881
			758	767	807	814	819
Goulburn*			770	824	846	855	888
Grafton			751	781	824	854	888
Grenfell			772.	806	830	837	841
	•	• •	856	908	913	940	936
Griffith	• •				821		
Gulgong			745	782		855	839
Gunnedah	• •		732	775	829	842	833
Hay			866	897	903	931	906
T 11			770	809	848	802	831
Junee			773	817	828	876	914
Katoomba	•		811	833	867	885	915
Kempsey	• •		780	810	803	811	836
Kempsey	• •		700	010	003		
Kiama			819	887	887	904	911
Kurri Kurri			752	818	808	839	838
Leeton			811	848	886	894	926
Lismore			773	782	834	886	918
Lithgow*			771	854	859	809	873
22000			//-	1		L. Kain	1000000
Maitland		R.,	731	788	833	832	835
Moree			836	878	886	904	894
Moss Vale			782	813	844	849	895
Mudgee			684	773	819	840	860
Narrabri			770	841	877	894	901
Narrandera			801	848	864	898	896
	• •	• •	803	849	880	869	882
Newcastle*	• •					899	887
Nowra			830	840	901		
Orange			750	773	817	812	815
Parkes		• •	782	805	843	859	903
Penrith			743	788	806	818	825
Port Kembla			797	855	866	908	905
Portland			804	841	862	857	877
Queanbevan			796	850	884	905	953
Quirindi			833	855	864	866	890
D) 1 1					906	816	827
Richmond			761	839	826		
Scone	• •		767	809	836	861	871
Singleton			755	779	826	813	830
Sydney*			785	836	851	863	877
Tamworth			740	785	806	806	829

^{*} See note p. 25.

Index-Numbers (200 Towns Series): Food and Groceries-continued.

ontd.					
	748	785	848	864	889
		803	804		
	763	U		823	862
	736	772	831	865	864
	792	- 810	832	837	842
• •	774	828	852	892	885
	753	797	835	850	884
					866
					829
					841
	701	700	050	051	864
	755	867	829	853	878
	801	815	862	870	895
	758	813	850	837	887
	2010				867
for	///		- 33	-13	
	785	834	852	862	878
	703	034	052	003	0/0
	0	0 0	0	_	
					910
	736	788	820	860	887
	781	846	862	880	879
	732	777	818	872	860
	784	813	828	885	890
	750	*820	850	880	005
					905
					853
					868
					873
	748	775	828	845	848
	761	813	817	842	850
					863
					865
	, .	, -			
					872
	740	784	824	840	857
	769	803	845	875	878
	732	757	796	833	857
	762	805	855	911	885
	763	818		892	917
	766	801	873	926	916
	752	810	860	80=	00#
					927
					840
					859
	705	757	785	.851	870
	784	815	845	884	881
	761	785	825	001	865
		827			. 888
		787			
100		705			891
		75° 870			848 977
			9~3		
	797	822	842	858	887
	798	853			933
					919
					862
					840
		753 798 754 763 754 763 755 801 758 774 for 785 778 736 736 732 784 759 766 792 766 792 766 794 761 743 765 741 769 746 769 732 766 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 777 705 784 761 761 762 763 765 766 753 767 767 767 767 767 768 769 .	753	753	753

^{*} See note p. 25.

Index-Numbers (200 Towns Series): Food and Groceries-continued.

State and Town.	November.	November.	November.	November.	Novembe
lictoria—continued.					
	0	0 = =	9	020	930
St. Arnaud	. 804	851	875	930	
Sale		785	827	895	890
Seymour	782	848	880	901	937
Shepparton	. 738	804	819	864	880
Stawell	. 801	861	911	949	934
Swan Hill	. 743	833	874	918	924
Terang		819	875	863	885
m 1		787	816	839	834
	-02	787	827	880	879
Wangaratta		788	828	858	881
	73	1		0-	0 -
Warragul	, ,	789	820	827	845
	. 740	759	785	844	834
Wonthaggi	. 737	794	804	895	913
Veighted Average for			100		
State (48 Towns) .	. 728	765	803	841	854
Jueensland-				1 5 6	
	. 803	819	825	841	867
D 11:	0	881	938	959	959
TO .	0.0	888	885	902	902
D . 1 4	. 816			820	
	. 696	726	780		835
Bundaberg*	722	753	803	874	873
Cairns	. 814	. 837	887	915	914
(1)) 11	. 849	881	949	989	969
CI I TO 4	. 779	802	876	889	887
		913	900	915	946
CI.	. 911		1,030	1,026	1,031
Cloncurry	907	930	1,030	1,020	1,031
Cooktown	. 887	920	963	986	989
Cunnamulla	. 861	894	927	938	921
Dalby	. 744	760	807	870	836
0 11	-6-	792	851	907	867
01. 1.4.	703	771	827	871	870
·			00-	07.1	868
	794	820	889	914	
	737	773	857	849	840
	905	891	919	931	925
Innisfail	. 852	907	943	974	995
Ipswich	. 728	745	785	820	825
Longreach	. 868	921	978	990	993
M I	772	807	872	898	895
M 1 1		723	794	828	835
			855	891	886
Manal	791	831			863
Nambour	723	767	834	844	003
Rockhampton*	733	764	839	864	877
Roma	. 805	823	877	885	870
Stanthorpe	766	775	803	817	830
Toowoomba*	673	695	751	800	789
Townsville*	. 785	817	887	904	921
Warwick*	POT	721	792	820	795
TTT.	721	721			963
	. 905	919	931	951	903
	or		0.0	0.5	0
State (32 Towns)	. 724	747	806	841	850

^{*} See note p. 25.

Index-Numbers (200 Towns Series): Food and Groceries-continued.

State and Town.	1933. November.	November.	1935. November.	1936. November.	1937. November
South Australia-					
Adelaide*	733	774	784	804	833
Freeling	731	768	804	823	845
Gawler	732	777	772	814	827
Kadina, Moonta, Wall-	75	177	177		027
aroo*	797	849	868	890	897
Kapunda	718	762		812	836
ixapunua	/10	/02	793	012	030
Kooringa	771	790	868	879	899
Millicent	757	806	805	820	918
Mount Gambier*	726	751	802	815	847
Murray Bridge	710	732	763	776	810
Peterborough*	770	806	816	851	884
	7/0		010	031	004
Port Augusta*	824	864	892	926	945
Port Pirie*	738	813	811	896	915
Quorn	778	801	848	841	853
Renmark	840	791	920	919	906
Victor Harbour	760	908			
Victor Harbour	700	900	815	839	852
Weighted Average for					
State (15 Towns)	738	779	791	813	841
Western Australia-					
Albany	792	871	884	896	892
Beverley	848				
		873	890	918	963
Bridgetown	878	918	930	955	973
Broome	1,156	1,155	1,142	1,180	1,181
Bunbury*	781	844	845	873	896
Carnarvon	971	1,008	1,032	1,082	1,127
O 111	- /	862			
The second secon	724		855	901	874
	764	835	.840	960	924
Greenbushes	862	924	946	960	937
Kalgoorlie and Boulder*	926	994	981	1,006	1,002
Katanning	769	844	829	884	872
Leonora and Gwalia	1,028	1,084	1,094	1,140	1,168
Meekatharra	1,026	1,047	1,088	1,143	1,164
Narrogin	802	873	863	910	884
37 11 4					
Northam*	792	845	850	910	905
Perth and Fremantle*	740	813	813	863	866
Wagin	814 .	817	856	924	870
York	767	802	859	848	867
Weighted Average for	6 1 1			visco e	
State (18 Towns)	769	833	835	882	884
Farmania	No.	/			
Tasmania— Beaconsfield	744	801	818	SAT	820
	744			841	830
Burnie*	747	821	837	883	906
Campbelltown	779	814	860	878	872
Deloraine	756	788 -	787	795	824
Devonport*	762	835	824	873	895
Franklin	817	. 889	896	868	905
Hobart*	756	813	797	874	889
Launceston*		786			870
37 37 6 11	722	822	793	844	
	783		830	909	891
Queenstown*	869	913	900	920	922

Index-Numbers (200 Towns Series): Food and Groceries—continued.

State and Town.	November.	November.	November.	November.	November.
Tasmania—continued. Scottsdale	770 938	770 815 966 812	780 812 943 805	814 888 981 867	829 867 983 884
Territories (a)— Canberra*	. 857	916	931	949	965
Oly Opplials	· 754 · 750 · 746	797 795 792	825 820 817	851 847 843	865 862 859

3. Comparision of Capital Cities with other Towns.—In the preceding pages index-numbers for food and groceries have been given for the six capital cities, for the 30 towns, and for 200 towns. Index-numbers for food and housing have been given for the six capital cities and the 30 towns on pages 9 to 13. The figures for the six capital cities and the 30 towns are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly records of rentals, while the figures for the 200 towns are based on prices in the month of November. In the following table the index-numbers for the three groups of towns have been brought to a common base (November, 1913 = 1000) for the period 1921 to 1937. The table indicates that, since 1913, food prices have increased slightly more in the capital cities than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in house rents has been more marked in the five towns than in the capital cities. For food and housing combined, however, the difference between the two sets of index-numbers is only slight.

Comparative Retail Price Index-Numbers: November of each year.

(Base of each Section: Weigh	ited Ave	rage Co	st of ea	cn Groi	ip, Nov	emoer,	1913 =	1000,
Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	Fo	OD ANI	GROC	ERIES.				
All Towns (200)	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,578 1,577 1,588	1,267 1,264 1,270	I,24I I,240 I,248	1,312 1,314 1,324	1,356 1,355 1,365	1,400	I,423 I,425 I,436
	Hot	JSING (4	AND	5 Room	rs.)			
Five Towns in each State Capital Cities only	1,000	1,330 1,323	1,273	1,271	1,297	I,355 I,282	Auto Porchal State	1,465 1,392
	Food,	GROCER	IES, AN	D Hou	SING.			under de la
Five Towns in each State Capital Cities only	1,000	1,487	1,267 1,248	1,251	1,308	1,356 1,335		1,439 1,420

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

^{*} See note p. 25. (a) Not included in Weighted Averages.

§ 6. Publication of Prices and Price Index-Numbers.

The results of inquiries into price movements are available in the following publications:—

- (i) Monthly.—A mimeographed statement is published each month giving index-numbers for Food and Groceries. The Monthly Review of Business Statistics contains annual, quarterly and monthly index-numbers to the latest available date.
- (ii) Quarterly.—A mimeographed statement is issued each quarter giving the "C" Series index-numbers. The Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics contains annual, quarterly and monthly index-numbers to the latest available date. This publication also contains the average prices of the items comprising the Food and Groceries regimen, for each month of the last available quarter, in the 30 towns covered by the investigation. The weighted average rents of 4 and 5-roomed houses in these towns are also shown therein.
- (iii) Annual.—The Labour Report contains index-numbers over the past five years, and the monthly and quarterly results for the last available year. The average prices for the last year of the items of food and grocery, and average house rents, are also published in this Report. The Official Year Book of the Commonwealth also contains information similar to, but in less detail than that published in the Labour Report.

§ 7. Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage is a valuable source of reference for information on retail prices during the years 1914 to 1920. It was also largely responsible for the extension of the prices investigations of the Bureau from food, groceries and housing only to all items of household consumption. The direct use of the Commission's data made in the "All Items" index has already been referred to in earlier sections of this chapter. The Commission was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Sy	dne	y.	Mel	bou	rne.	Br	isba	ne.	Ad	lelaid	le.	P	erth	1.	H	obar	t.
	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent	 I	2	0	I	0	6	0	17	0	0	19	6	0	19	0	0	19	0
Food	 2	6	9	2	6	2	2	3	I	2	7	2	2	4	II	2	8	II
Clothing	 I	7	0	I	9	0	I	6	0	I	8	3	I	7	9	I	9	2
Miscellaneous	 I	Í	4	I	0	10	I	0	I	I	I	2	I	2	3	0	19	10
Total (a)	 5	17	I	5	16	6	5	6	2	5	16	I	5	13	II	5	16	II

⁽a) Weighted Average Six Capitals-£5 15s. 8d.

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage-Cost of Living, 1914 to 1920.

Year	3.	Sy	dney	7.	Mel	bou	rne.	Br	isba	ne.	Ad	elai	de.	P	Perth	1.	Н	obar	t.
		£	8.	\overline{d} .	£	. 8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d
1914		3	12	II	3	7	9	3	4	0	3	ΙI	2	3	12	9	3	6	(
1915		4	I	6	3	16	9	3	II	3	-3	19	0	3	17	I	3	15	
1916		4	4	6	3	17	5	3	13	IO	3	19	7	4	I	- 2	3	15	(
1917		4	9	8	4	2	2	3	19	3	4	3	2	4	4	2	4	4	10
1918		4	14	8	4	8	IO	4	6	0	4	IO	II	4	9	2	4	8	(
1919		5	5	3	4	18	5	4	15	IO	5	2	6	5	0	9	5	0	4
1920		5	17	I	5	16	6	5	6	2	5	16	I	5	13	II	5	16	I

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of an assumed regimen, which is described in the Report as the "Indicator List". It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations of this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired had they been limited in the manner suggested by the Commission. It was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the methods of index-number construction already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and housing the commodities, methods and weighting already in use, which conformed very closely with those given in the "Indicator List" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent. The figures used by this Bureau are the rents of 4 and 5-roomed houses, and are not confined to any particular type, but they fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Previous inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the prices of clothing and miscellaneous items. The results of these investigations are set out in earlier sections of this chapter.

§ 8. Changes in the Regimen.

Since the original compilation of retail price indexes by the Bureau, the regimens of the several Groups and Sections have undergone some modifications. These are briefly explained in the following paragraphs.

- (i) Food and Groceries.—The regimen for food and groceries was originally introduced in 1912, and the first revision was made in the September quarter of 1932. The regimen in use up to that date will be found on page 13 of the Labour Report No. 23. A second revision took place in the September quarter of 1936, as part of the general revision of the regimen by the Conference of Statisticians of April, 1936.* The main features of this revision are referred to in (iv) below.
- (ii) Housing.—The housing constituent of the regimen has also been revised. Originally the rentals of all houses from "3 rooms and under" to "8 rooms and over" were tabulated, and they have been continuously used since 1912 in the "A" Series Index. They were also used in the "All Items" Index up to and including the year 1924. From the following year rentals of 4 and 5-roomed houses only were used in the "C" series index, and in the same year they were combined with food and groceries to form the "B" series index.

Since the December quarter of 1936, following on the resolutions of the 1936 Conference of Statisticians, the rentals of 4 and 5-roomed houses in certain towns have been collected and tabulated on a somewhat different basis from that previously used. The returns in the twelve more important cities and towns show the rents of individual houses, on the basis of which variations from a pre-determinated standard are measured. This standard, the change in which has affected the index-numbers only in respect of the relative levels of rents in the different towns, and in respect of their absolute height, was determined by means of a special investigation of the 1933 Census data relating to rentals of all 4 and 5 roomed wood and brick houses occupied by fully-employed wage and salary-earners. This method not being generally

^{*} Revisions of collection and compilation methods have occupied a longer period, and are still proceeding. Proper precattions are taken to prevent such revisions from disturbing the essential principle of continuity.

applicable to the circumstances of small country towns, on account of the greater diversity of average "quality" of houses, returns from these centres show the average rent of occupied houses of a defined standard.

- (iii) Clothing and Miscellaneous.—The regimen for clothing and miscellaneous household requirements was originally introduced in 1921, and the first revision was made in the March quarter of 1935. Details of the original regimen were never published, but the revised regimen of 1935 appeared in Labour Report No. 26. A second revision took place in the September quarter of 1936, as part of the general revision of the regimen by the Conference of Statisticians of April, 1936.* The main features of this revision are referred to in (iv) below.
- (iv) The revision of the regimen by the Conference of Statisticians of April, 1936, was of comprehensive nature. The Resolutions of the Conference are reprinted in Appendix XI. of Labour Report No. 27.

This Conference not only recommended extensive revisions of the regimen from which the indexes are compiled, but also considered methods of collection and compilation. As a result of its deliberations, and subsequent discussions by correspondence, many improvements and refinements were introduced.

The changes in the regimen were made with a view to improving the index-numbers as measures of price variations. They comprised chiefly the elimination or replacement of articles no longer in demand, or which experience had shown to be unsuitable media for the measurement of price variations; the alteration of units of quantity in certain cases to conform with those in most general use; the adjustment of the mass-unit allotted to certain articles to bring them into accord with present-day consumption habits; and the re-adjustment of the population weights applicable to the several groups and sections of the regimen in accordance with the results of the 1933 Census. Definite grades or qualities were also established for each article in the regimen, to ensure that quotations should be given, as far as possible, for the same article at all times and in all places. Improved methods of collecting and weighting average house rentals were also adopted (see paragraph (ii) above).

(v) Changes of the nature mentioned are commonly made in price indexes without seriously impairing their continuity. In accordance with established principles of procedure in changing the regimen (see Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., paragraphs 14 and 18), the general level of the index is taken as determined by the old regimen for the quarter in which the change is made, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The linking up of the index-numbers on the old and the new basis is effected by the usual method of equating the respective weighted aggregate costs of the old and the new regimens in the six capital cities.

While this involves no break of continuity in the index-numbers for the six capital cities as a whole, slight alterations of the relative positions of individual towns are inevitable on account of the alteration of former standards. The effect, however, is more noticeable in the Group index-

^{*} Revisions of collection and compilation methods have occupied a lorger period, and are still proceeding. Proper precautions are taken to prevent such revisions from disturbing the essential principle of continuity.

numbers than in those covering a combination of groups, wherein the losses and gains tend to balance out. Thus, in comparing group index-numbers for individual towns in respect of periods including the dates of change referred to in paragraphs (i) to (iv) above, the following considerations should be kept in mind:—

Food and groceries.—These index-numbers are substantially comparable throughout the period up to the June quarter of 1936. From and including the September quarter of 1936, the index-numbers for individual towns are comparable with each other, but are not strictly so with those for previous quarters.

Rent.—No changes have taken place in the method of calculating the rentals of "All Houses", and these index-numbers are therefore comparable throughout the period. In regard to rentals of houses of 4 and 5 rooms, however, the index-numbers for individual towns are comparable with each other up to the June quarter of 1936. In the September quarter, 1936, a change was made in the weighting system which gave rise to slight disparities not due to rental fluctuations, and rendered the index-numbers for individual towns not strictly comparable with those of former periods. The change, however, made the index-numbers for any one town more comparable with those of other towns. In the December quarter of 1936 the rent tabulations in the two principal towns of each State were placed on an entirely new basis, which rendered them incomparable individually with index-numbers of previous periods. This change was also introduced with the object of making the index-numbers for the principal towns more comparable inter se in any given quarter.

Clothing and Miscellaneous.—The index-numbers for individual towns up to and including 1934 are comparable with those for previous periods. Those for 1935, and the March and June quarters of 1936, are comparable for those periods, but not with the index-numbers of former or subsequent periods. From and including the September quarter of 1936, the index-numbers for individual towns are substantially comparable with each other, both from quarter to quarter and from town to town, but for individual towns they are not strictly continuous with those of previous periods.

§ 9. Retail Price Index-Numbers and Wage Variations.

In view of the fact that several "series" of retail price index-numbers are still associated with the variation of wages, the following short explanation of their significance is given.

It is desirable again to emphasize the fact that the retail price indexnumbers compiled by the Bureau are designed to measure the *variations* in the cost of the definite regimen of commodities and services covered by each of the series. The use made of them by wage-fixing tribunals for the purpose of adjusting wage-rates is entirely the responsibility of the tribunals concerned, and not of the Bureau, although the Bureau fully realizes the great importance of the use to which these indexes are put in this connexion, and takes every care to make them as accurate as possible. (i) "A" Series.—The "A" series of indexes cover the items food and groceries and the rent of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base (1,000). This series was first compiled in 1912, and is available yearly for the six capital cities from 1901 to 1911, and quarterly for the 30 important towns of Australia from 1912 to the June quarter of 1938, after which it was discontinued.

This is the series which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted in 1913 to determine the relative basic wage for towns throughout Australia, and to vary what is popularly known as the "Harvester" Basic Wage of 1907—the wage (42s. per week for Melbourne) declared by Mr. Justice Higgins to be sufficient to meet the "normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being, living in a civilized community." This series has had very little application since May, 1933, as the result of the adoption by the Court successively of the "D" series at that date, the "C" series in May, 1934, and the "Court" series in July, 1937. The "A" series of indexes are published in Appendix VII. of this Report.

- (ii) "B" Series.—The "B" series covers the items food and groceries and rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, with the prices ruling in the years 1923—1927 as the base (1,000). This series was first compiled in 1925, and is available for the six capital cities for the years 1907 and 1911, and at annual intervals for the month of November of the years 1914 to 1920, and quarterly thereafter for the 30 important towns of Australia. It was designed to replace the "A" Series, but up to date has not been used in connexion with the fixation or adjustment of wages by Industrial Tribunals. This series appears on pages 9 to 13 of this Report.
- (iii) "C" Series.—The "C" series covers all items of household expenditure, viz., food and groceries; rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses; clothing (man, wife and three children); household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items, with the prices ruling in the years 1923—1927 as the base (1,000).

This series was introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage of 1920, and the regimen adopted was practically that of the "Indicator" Lists of the Commission. It was first compiled in 1921 and is available at annual intervals for the month of November for the six capital cities for the years 1914 to 1921, quarterly for these cities from June quarter, 1922, and quarterly for the 30 important towns from March quarter, 1925 to date.

The series was not used in connexion with the variation of wages until its partial adoption by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, when that Court introduced the "D" series of indexes (for explanation of which see next page). In its judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Court adopted the "C" series as the sole basis for the adjustment of the wages declared in the judgment; In its judgment of 23rd June, 1937, the Commonwealth Court adopted this index as the basis of the "Court" series for the adjustment of the "needs" portion of the Court's new basic wage (see next page). The Court is, of course, quite free to alter the basis of the "Court" series at any time it thinks fit.

This series, covering as it does a far wider range of commodities, displays a different relationship between the towns from that shown in the preceding series ("A" and "B"). The series is published on pages 14 to 24 of this Report.

- (iv) The "Court" Series.—The "Court" series of index-numbers was created by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in its basic wage judgment of 23rd June, 1937, and operated from 1st July, 1937. Its purpose was to provide a set of index-numbers which would be published by, and under the direct control of, the Court. It was created primarily for the purpose of removing conditions which tended to engender the impression that the Commonwealth Statistician was in some way responsible for the fixation and adjustment of wage-rates. Its introduction has the added advantage of enabling the index-numbers to be specially numbered in the manner most convenient for adjustment purposes, and of enabling the Statistician to change the base of his index-numbers without upsetting the wage and adjustment provisions It is at present based on the Commonwealth of the Court's awards. Statistician's "C" series index, and is obtained as follows:—The "C" series index-number for any town for the quarter in question is multiplied by .081, and the first three figures on the left of the product are taken as the corresponding number in the "Court" series. This number itself states in whole and decimal figures the number of shillings with current purchasing power equivalent to that of 81s. when the "C" series index-number is 1,000. The base of the series is, therefore, the weighted average of the six capital cities, 1923-27 = 81s. The judgment provides that the nearest whole number of shillings (a decimal of .5 or over being regarded as a whole number) shall be taken as the "needs" basic wage, to which will be added the relevant fixed "prosperity loadings" granted by the Court. The "Court" series entirely supersedes the "C" series for all wage adjustments decreed by the Commonwealth Court. A set of index-numbers under this series is reproduced in Appendix IV. of this Report.
- (v) "D" Series.—The "D" series is a combination of the "A" and "C" series, and was introduced by the Commonwealth Court for the adjustment of wages of those employees who were subject to the full 10 per cent. "cut" imposed by the Court in January, 1931. It came into operation from 1st May, 1933, and was devised in order to counteract the excessive drop in wages occasioned by the "A" series index after 1929.

The series has for its base the "A" series index for each town for the December quarter of 1929, which is varied according to the ratio of change indicated by the "C" series index-number for the whole of 1929 and the corresponding "C" index-number of the town for the quarter for which the adjustment is to be made. It will thus be seen that, whereas the "D" index for each town from the December quarter of 1929 to date fluctuates in the same way as the "C" index for the same town, the relationship of different towns is that of the "A" series for the December quarter of 1929, slightly modified by the difference in movement between the "A" series and the "C" series index for each town since that quarter.

This series has been superseded almost entirely by the judgment of the Court referred to under "C" series, and continues to operate only in a few industries. The index-numbers of this series were published in Appendix VIII. of Labour Reports Nos. 24 to 27.

- (vi) Food and Groceries.—The regimen of food and groceries is a component part of each of the series of retail price index-numbers mentioned above. Details of the regimen will be found on page 3. This index was first compiled in 1912 and is available yearly for the six capital cities from 1901 to 1911 and monthly for the 30 important towns of Australia from 1912 to date. An index computed from the prices of food and groceries only was for a time used for the adjustment of old-age and invalid pensions, and is still employed for the adjustment of the wages of members of the North Australian Workers' Union above the 20th parallel.
- (vii) The "200 Towns" Series.—This series is tabulated for the month of November each year in respect of 200 of the more important towns of the Commonwealth. Up to November, 1936 it covered the cost of food and groceries combined with the rent of 4 and of 5-roomed houses respectively, but thereafter the tabulation is limited to food and groceries only. This table has been used mostly in discussions of suitable relative rates for country towns, but the index-numbers have not been directly employed by Industrial Tribunals in this connexion. The base of this table is the weighted average cost of food and groceries in the six capital cities in 1923–27 = 1,000. This series has been compiled for the month of November since 1913. It was originally confined to 100 towns, but was increased to 150 in 1915, and 200 in 1923. The index-numbers will be found on page 25.
- (viii) Relative Merits of Series.—The relative merits of the various series of index-numbers have been much discussed. Prices of all commodities do not change simultaneously nor to the same degree. Consequently, over short periods there may be differences of some magnitude between the results ascertained from the different series, but over longer periods these differences tend to be much reduced.

Thus, taking the movement of the following retail price indexes for the six capital cities over the two periods 1911 to 1937 and 1929 to 1937, as disclosed by the table in Appendix IX. of this Report, the changes are substantially of the same order:—

	Increase per cent., 1911-1937.	
Food and Groceries only	52	18
Rent of All Houses	49	16
Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses	49	15
Food and Rent of All Houses (" A" Series)	51	17
Food and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses ("B" Series)	51	17
"All Items" of Household Expenditure ("C" Series)	45*	15

[•] Taken back to 1911 from base 1914 by means of "A" Series Index.

⁽ix) For information in regard to the different bases upon which the above index-numbers have been compiled, see page 7.

§ 10. International Comparisons: Retail Price Index-Numbers.

The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices for (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only. For the countries included, the prices for the year 1929 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, and the International Labour Office Year Book of Labour Statistics, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are obviously not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries.

(Base: Year 1929 = 100.)
(1) COST OF LIVING.*

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	Вегетом.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.		FRANCE.	GERMANY		ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHEB- LANDS.
Number of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21		Paris	. 7:	2	50	Tokio.	Amster- dam.
1931	90 88 85 86 87 89	96 97 95 95 94 94	93 84 83 79 80 85 92	89 89 93 96 99 100	8 8 8 8	35 34 32 30 31 32 86	95 94 93 87	5 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	88 78 77 79 80 81 81	87 83 80 76 77 83 91	75 75 80 82 84 88 96	90 84 83 83 81 79 82
1937— March Qtr June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	92 94 95 98	94 94 94 95	90 89 93 95	103 104 105 106		85 86 89	100	3	81 81 82 81	86 90 93 97	94 95 96 100	80 81 83 83
1938— March Qtr	95	94	95	106			124	4	81	98	104	83
Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	Tavenasa	STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Number of Towns and Localities.	31	War- saw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	-174	30	Bom- bay.	60	25	9
1931	92 90 89 89 91 93	85 74 67 62 60 58 62	107 103 100 102 99	94 92 91 91 92 93	93 86 81 80 80 81 85		87 79 76 79 81 85 88	85 81 78 80 81 83 85	74 100 101 106	90 82 70 70 86 81 81	2 84 9 79 9 81 0 83 1 86	90 88 87 88 88
1937— March Qtr June , ,	96 99 101 103	64 62 61 62	1:	95 95 95 97	84 85 85 86		87 89 89	84 85 85 86	105 105 108 107	8: 8: 8: 8:	3 91	90
1938— March Qtr	103	61		97	85			86	107		94	94

^{*} With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Japan, exclusive of housing; Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent. (a) Base: year 1933-34 = 100.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries-continued.

(Base: Year 1929 = 100.)

(ii) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.†

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARE.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHER- LANDS.
Number of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Par	is.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1927	104 102 100 94 85	98 98 100 97 89	95 95 100 96 81	103 102 100 91 81	99 102 100 86 77	l I	92 92 00 64 05	98 98 100 94 84	98 98 100 94 82	104 100 100 85 74	100 103 100 93 84
1932	82 78 79 81 84	90 85 83 83 83	69 69 65 67 73	79 82 89 94 95	80 80 78 81 80		94 92 91 83 90	74 73 76 77 79	78 73 70 72 77	78 79 81 84 91	74 74 76 73 74
April May June July August September October November December	77 78 82 82 81 83 85 85	80 80 84 84 83 83 84 84 84	61 62 65 66 67 71 73 75 73	95 94 	79 78 79 81 83 84 84 84		84	76 77 78 79 79 78 77 77	72 72 73 72 72 	81 82 80 81 85 87 86 86	72 72 73
January February March	84 84 82	84 83 81	74 74	 95	81 81 81		85	79 79 78	· ·	89 91 92	::
Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH	INDIA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
Number of Towns and Localities.	31	War-	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bon	n- 60	25	9
1927	110 106 100 96 88	105 103 100 86 76	104 97 100 103 107	101 103 100 93 86	101 101 100 97	102 98 100 92 75	9 10 9 7	5 10	93 99 90 90 100 100 92 94	99	103 102 100 96 91
1932 1933 1934 1935	85 83 84 87 91	67 60 54 51 50	103 100 102 99	83° 81 81 85 89	80 75 74 73 77	63 64 71 76 78	7 7 7 7 7	5 7	70 6. 54 6. 50 66 53 79 54 73	72 76 82	83 86 90 88 88
April May June July August September October November December	85 86 87 89 89 90 90	49 50 51 54 53 54 54 54 50	99 94 97 97 99 98 99	83 85 86 87 87 87 87 88 88	71 71 72 74 74 74 75 76 76	78 78 78 76 76 76 77 77	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 6 8 8 8 9 9 8 8 8 8	52 61 53 66 54 75 54 76 54 76 56 76 56 76	82 82 82 82 83 83 86 86	90 90 90 89 88 87 87 87 88
January February March	91 90	49 48 48	98 97	89 89 89	76 76 76	78 77 76	7 7 7	8 (54 7: 54 7: 53 70	83 82 82 82	88 88 88

[†] The publication of these figures was discontinued after those appearing herein.

CHAPTER II.-WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

§ 1.—General.

The data on which this chapter is based relate almost entirely to wholesale prices in Melbourne. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the Year Book and the Monthly Summary of Business Statistics of that State.

The index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with changed conditions. An investigation to that end was commenced, and in the course of the past few years, many new priceseries have been collected on a monthly basis back to January, 1928. Some of these have been incorporated in a new index of the prices of basic materials and foodstuffs, preliminary index-numbers of which are currently published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics. Others are being incorporated in a number of "special-purpose" indexes, which it is hoped to publish shortly. Their construction has been delayed in order to make use, for weighting purposes, of the larger amount of information which is now becoming available as the result of the collection for 1936–37 of more extensive statistics of factory production. In the meantime, the original index has been continued on existing lines.

The scope of this wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 42. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the *Economist* and *Statist* index-numbers for Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items included in the (old) Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the prices of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighting. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

§ 2.—The Grouping of the Commodities.

The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 42. The descriptions of the groups are given in the following tables with the proportional cost of each group for the year 1937. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregat
aroup.	Description.	Cost (1937).
I.	"Metals and Coal"	 15
II.	"Cotton, Wool", also jute, leather, &c.	 15
III.	" Agricultural Produce	 27
IV.	"Dairy Produce"	 8
v.	"Groceries"	 - 16
VI.	" Meat "	 10
VII.	"Building materials" (mostly timber)	 8
VIII.	"Chemicals" (excluding fertilizers)	. 1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small to warrant deductions of this nature from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Quality.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.		Quality.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
	GROUP I.					GROUP II		
Pig Rod and Bar Angles Plate Hoop Galvanized Tinned Plates Fencing Wire Zinc, sheet	Mxd. Nos. Stafford ,,, 26 gauge I.C. Coke No. 8	ton ,, ,, ,, box ton	613 312 312 313 313 5	Branbags Cornsacks Woolpacks Leather— Chrome Hide Rough Ta —Split Sole Leatl Factory Sides	ner—	::	doz. each ft. lb.	110 250 200 1,200 600
Lead, sheet ,, pipes Copper, sheet Quicksilver Coal	Néwcastle, on wharf	1b ton	2,000 12	Cotton Wool Twine		Raw Greasy Reaper and Binder Mutton Prime	*** ton	24,000 12,200 150

Commodity.	Quality.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.		Quality.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
		8				i i i i a		
	GROUP III	ι.		G	FRO	UP V.—conti	nued.	
Wheat Flour Bran Pollard	Milling	bushel ton ,,, bushel	500 48 . 14 . 14 1,200	Blue Matches .	.	Coleman's White Keen's Australian Safety	lb.	50 90
Oatmeal Barley Maize	English Cape	ton . bushel	1½ 150 100 1,000	Candles . Tobacco . Tea . Kerosene .	:	Rangeon	lb.	1,600 1,300 3,000 1,700
Chaff Straw Peas Potatoes Malt Onions	Victorian Victorian	bushel ton	135 25 55 40 140 3			GROUP VI.		
				Mutton . Veal . Lamb .		Average quality	100 lb.	390 33,000 2,000 5,600
	GROUP IV	•		Pork .		73	"	3,700
Ham	Best Fresh	lb.	800 3,200 1,500 9,500		(GROUP VII.		
Lard	Ordinary	doz. lb.	1,800 600 40 160	Timber—		Flooring— 6 x 1	iooft.lin.	30 30 30 30
						Weather- boards Oregon Shelving	1,000 ft. sup.	200
	GROUP V.			White Lead .		Portland Welsh 20 X 10	ton	30
Currants . Raisins . Herrings .	. Sultanas	lb. doz. i-lb. tins	1,400 1,400 50					
Salmon . Sardines . Coffee .	Alaska Halves Plantation	doz. halves	50 100 200			GROUP VIII		
Cocoa Sugar Macaroni Tapioca Rice Salt	McKenzie's No. 1A	ton lb. cwt. ton	100 22 200 7 2 7	0 1 2	of	In kegs Refined	lb. ton	1-20
Salt Mustard .		doz. r-lb.	1 6			Lump	ton lb.	570

§ 3. Index-Numbers.

Index-numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices-Index-Numbers 1861 to March, 1938.

(Base of each Group: Year 1911 = 1,000.)

	I. Metals	II. Cotton,	III. Agricul-	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	All
Period.	and Coal.	Wool, Leather.		Dairy Produce.	Grocer- ies.	Meat.	Building Materials.	cals.	Groups.
1861	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963		1,070	2,030	1,538
1871	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586		1,044	1,409	1,220
881	1,178	1,115	1,012	935 995	1,421	888	780	1,587	1,121
901	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	97.4
911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
914	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,233	1,149
915	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
916	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	I,322 I,343	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
918	2,416	2,360 2,363	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934 2,058
920	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
921	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000 1,648	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,908
922 .,	1,942	1,681				1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
923	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,994
924	1,835 1,852	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	1,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
926	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,882
927	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
928	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
929	1,912	1,556	1,792 1,484	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
930	- 1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,428
932	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
933	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,195	1,714	1,487	2,061	2,106	1,409
934	1,660	1,261	1,200	494/4	1,735	1,540	2,015	2,018	1,471
9 35	1,602	1,217	I,344 I,480	1,325	1,729	1,508	1,964	1,996	1,469
937	1,772		1,605	1,451	1,750	1,678		2,006	1,656
935—									
July	1.556	1,330	1,433	1,348	1,731	1,931	1,957	2,006	1,552
Aug Sept	1,547	1,318	I,497	1,334	1,724	2,129	1,964	1,994	1,585 1,573
Oct	1,564	1,333	1,637	1,350	1,724	1,709	2,009	1,966	1,591
Nov	1,578	1,404	1,724	1,368	1,736	1,571	2,021	1,966	1,620
Dec	1,589	1,438	1,713	1,366	1,740	1,428	2,043	1,966	1,611
937			- 6-0	= -0.					
Jan Feb	1,701		1,658	1,381	1,746 1,750	1,528	2,138	1,966	1,644
Feb March		1,583	1,552	1,410	1,749	1,439	2,425	1,966	1,652
April	1,790	1,600	1,565	1,447	I.742	1,403	2,507	1,999	1,657
May June	1,773 1,760	1,569	1,568 1,574	1,467	1,751	1,466	2,538	1,999	1,660 1,663
June	1,773	1,504	1,666	I,440 I,470	1,757	1,790	2,537 2,546	1,999	1.703
Aug	1,785	1,398	1,726	1,453	1,745	1,903	2,555	2,031	1,720
Sept	1,818	1,282	1,648 1,648	1,475 1,481	1,748 1,752	2,127 1,940	2,516	2,033	1,706
Oct Nov	1,774	1,105	1,553	1,401	1,756	1,806	2,429	2,033	1,605
Dec	1,762	1,140	1,520	1,494	1,755	1,629	2,360	2,033	1,582
938						0011			
Jan	1,762	1,097	1,579	1,515	1,751	1,663	2,369	2,049	1,596
Feb Mar	1,754 1,755	1,093	1,602 1,590	1,520 1,522	I,743	1,675 1,755	2,344 2,350	2,047	1,600
Mar	1,/33	1,079	1,590	1,322	1,/43	1,/33	. 4,330	2,059	1,003

^{*} The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

§ 4. Variations since Outbreak of War.

The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1937, and for each month from July, 1936, to March, 1938, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers. (Base of each Group: July, 1914 = 1,000.)

	Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Groups
Tuly	1914	1,000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1.000
	1915	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,400
2)	1916	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
17	1917	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,450
"	1918	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,69
,,	1919	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,80
,,,	1920	2,091	2,430	2.228	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
23	1921	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495 1,830	2,246	1,54
"	1922	1,763	1,543	1,523 1,664	1,370 1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,70
		1.667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,65
33	1924	1,682	1,806	1,541	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,61
23	1925	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,60
,,	1927	1,782	1,515	1,700	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,59
"	1928	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,57
.,	1929	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,58
22	1930	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1,249	1,712	1,933	1,39
11	1931	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,25
**	1932	1,577	918	I,152	1,083	1,712	831	1,865	2,074	1,23
9.0	1933	1,556	1,026	1,100	994	1,661	917	1,882	2,054	1,23
,,	1934	1,508	1,158	1,205	1,059	1,682	950	1,839 1,792	1,968	1,290
9.9	1935	1,456	1,116	1,258	I,100 I,123	1,678	931	1,792	1,948	1,35
"	1936	1,422	1,222	1,385 1,502	1,206	1,696	1,035	2,219	1,957	1,45
936-	_							135		
Jul		1,413	1,221	1,341	1,121	1,678	1,191	1,786	1,957	1,36
	gust	1,405	1,210	1,401	1,109	1,671	1,313	1,793	1,945	1,39
Ser	otember	1,415	1,194	1,402	1,112	1,674	1,239	1,801	1,945	1,37
	tober	1,420	1,224	1,532	1,122	1,671	1,054	1,834	1,918	1,39
	vember	1,433	1,289	1,614	1,137	1,683	969	1,845	1,918	1,42
De	cember	1,443	1,320	1,603	1,136	1,687	- 000	1,865	1,918	1,41
937-			1,403	1,552	1,148	1,692	942	1,952	1,918	1,44
		1,545	1,403	I,474	1,171	1,696	887	2,036	1,918	1,41
	bruary	1,646	1,454	1,453	1,179	1,695	907	2,214	1,918	1,44
Ap		1,625	1,478	1,465	1,203	1,688	865	2,288	1,949	1,45
Ma		1,610	1,441	1,467	1,219	1,697	904	2,317	1,949	1,45
Ju		1,599	1,381	1,473	1,197	1,699	1,007	2,316	1,949	1,45
Jul	ly	1,610	1,340	1,559	1,222	1,703	1,104	2,324	1,965	1,49
	gust	1,621	1,284	1,616	1,208	1,691	1,174	2,332	1,981	1,50
	otember	1,651	1,177	1,543	1,227	1,694	1,312	2,297	1,983	1,49
	tober	1,629	1,092	I,543	1,231	1,698	1,196	2,218	1,983	I,45 I,40
	vember	1,611	1,015	I,454 I,423	I,230 I,24I	1,701	1,005	2,170	1,983	1,38
938-										
Jai	nuary	1,600	1,007	1,478	1,259	1,697	1,025	2,163	1,998	1,39
	bruary	1,593	1,004	1,500	1,263	1,689	1,033	2,139	1,997	1,40
	rch	1,594	990	1,488	1,266	1,689	1,082	2,145	2,008	1,40

§ 5. Prices of Commodities, 1936 and 1937.

In Section V. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the indexnumbers in the years 1936 and 1937. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendixes to preceding Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

§ 6. International Comparisons: Wholesale Price Index-Numbers.

The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices in the years 1931 to 1938 for Australia and other countries, the prices in each country for the year 1929 being taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are obviously not comperable horizontally.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries.

(Base: Year 1929 = 100.)

		UNITED INGDOM.		AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
Period.	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	" Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	National Tariff Commission.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	77 75 75 77 78 83 95	73 71 70 72 74 78 90	70 68 68 71 74 79 89	84 86 83 85 84 84	74 63 59 56 63 69 80	68 65 62 63 65 65 72	121 108 99 93 92 104 124	76 78 83 90 92 98	70 57 49 46 45 46 61	84 72 61 75 82 73 76	86 92 91 92 92 93 105	80 68 64 60 54 66 93	81 70 68 72 74 76 77
1937 VI. VIII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. 1938 I. II.	97 98 98 97 97 95 94 94 93	92 93 91 91 88 85 85 85 85	91 92 90 88 86 83 84 84 82	87 89 88 87 86 85 86 85	82 83 82 81 80 78 77 78 77	72 74 75 74 75 73 72 71 69	121 120 122 124 127 134 135 134	111 113 112 113 112 113 112 111 110	62 63 63 62 61 58 58 59	75 76 76 76 77 76 76 76 76	105 105 105 106 106 104 104 104	89 93 96 101 100 99 101 101	77 78 78 77 77 77 77 77
Period.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHER- LANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
	National Index.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936	78 73 67 65 71 80 93	70 73 82 81 84 90	77 65 63 63 62 64 76	82 82 82 83 85 90	78 68 61 58 55 56 62	99 95 97 101	79 78 76 81 83 86 98	78 68 65 64 64 68 79	77 68 69 79 84 85 91	79 78 78 82 82 86 92	75 70 70 75 75 78 88	91 87 88 90 94 95	86 79 80 88 82 85 87
1937 VI. VIII. VIII. IX. XI. XII. 1938 I. II.	91 93 93 94 96 97 98 98	108 109 107 108 108 108 110 112	77 78 78 77 77 77 76 75 74	105 107 107 108 108 107 107 106 105	63 62 62 62 61 61 60 60		99 100 100 100 99 98 97 96 96	79 80 79 78 79 78 78 78 78	92 92 92 92 90 87 86 85 84	92 95 95 95 92 89 88 89	89 92 90 89 87 87 88 87	102 103 102 103 105 105 105 103	 87 89

CHAPTER III.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. General.—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

2. Acts Regulating Industrial Matters.—The following is a list of all the Acts at present in force to regulate rates of wage, hours of labour, and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions:—

COMMONWEALTH.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1934.

Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911-1929.

Industrial Board Ordinance, 1922-1936 (Australian Capital Territory).

STATES.

New South Wales .. Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1937. Victoria .. Factories and Shops Act 1928–1936.

Queensland .. Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act
1932–1937.

South Australia .. The Industrial Code 1920–1936.

Western Australia .. Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1937.

Tasmania .. Wages Board Act 1920-1937.

3. Methods of Administration.—(i) Commonwealth.—The Commonwealth authority consists of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, consisting of a Chief Judge and four* other Judges; Conciliation Commissioners not exceeding three in number; and Conciliation Committees† for particular industries. The Commonwealth Act provides that, where a State Award or Determination is inconsistent with an award issued by the Commonwealth Authority, the latter shall prevail. The Commonwealth Court can also restrain a State authority from proceeding in a matter already covered, or being dealt with, by the Commonwealth Authority. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court began to function in 1905.

The affairs of the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911–1929. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, as part of the ordinary work of that Court. From 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who was appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not necessarily have legal qualifications. No appeal lies against a determination of the Arbitrator, but the Government can move the Parliament to exercise its right of veto when the instrument is brought before it for ratification.

(ii) States—(a) New South Wales.—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of four Judges; a Conciliation Commissioner; and Conciliation Committees constituted for particular industries. The latter two authorities may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made

^{*} One judge has been acting in Bankruptcy jurisdiction for several years. † Held by the High Court in 1930 to be invalid.

against any award. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the two earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

- (b) Victoria.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represents the first instance in Australia of legal regulation in this sphere.
- (c) Queensland.—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.
- (d) South Australia.—The principal tribunal is called the Industrial Court; there are also Industrial Boards for the various industries, and a Board of Industry. The Court is composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors who must be employed in the industry concerned. Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. The "Living Wage" is declared by the Board of Industry, composed of the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court and four Commissioners. Legal control was first instituted in 1900.
- (e) Western Australia.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees and Commissioners. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members. Legal control dates back to 1900.
- (f) Tasmania.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman, appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.
- 4. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters during each of the years 1933 to 1937.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

FRANCE POLICE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P		1		1				,		· ·	
		19	33.	19	34.	19	35.	19	36.	1937.	
State.		Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.
New South Wales Viotoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Commonwealth Court Commonwealth Public vice Arbitrator	Ser-	30 138 55 16 10 9	24 21 1 9 3 6	55 90 32 19 12 7 24	22 25 3 11 1	44 101 46 69 17 18 69	31 22 9 24 	52 141 61 22 24 22 32	39 37 17 26 13	63 121 46 42 35 43 38	42 42 16 32 II
Total		267	64	239	66	368	99	356	132	391	143

The figures in the above table exclude variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator numbered 1,717 in 1937 compared with 1,052 in 1936, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 1,024; Commonwealth Court, 229; Queensland, 334; South Australia, 103; Western Australia, 8, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, 19. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1937 numbered 143, of which 132 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and II under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation

within the State.

5. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—Considerable extension of the principle of the fixation of legal minimum and marginal rates of wages and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1937, was 1,608, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 806. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force increased by 1,033 and 405 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that, after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that, where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or rescinded occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken, as the specified periods in many cases have expired. This difficulty applies not

only to State awards and determinations but also to awards of the Commonwealth Court. Awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information as to supersession or rescission is not readily ascertainable are included in these records; but, in cases where it could be definitely claimed that an award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms were not actually in operation, they have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1937.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There are exceptions

in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.

		Dates.		Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Deter- minations.	Awards or Deter- minations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st	December,	1913		505	387	575	401
,,,	,,	1915	 	573	498	663	546
20	,,,	1925	 	573	522	1,181	607
,,	"	1933	 	655	581	1,363	653
,,,	,,	1934	 	655	581	1,403	689
,,	,,	1935	 	660	583	1,435	709
,,	,,	1936	 	660	583	1,452	767
,,	,,	1937	 	660	583	1,608	806

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator-

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1937:—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.

		Commo	nwealth.							
Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Industrial and Wages— Boards authorized	{ 1913 1937			216 (a) 319	135 189		56 76		23 57	505 660
Boards which have made determinations	{1913 1937			(b) 279	123 167	74	65	47 17	19 55	386 583
Awards and Determina- tions— In force	{1913 1937	17 204	48	265 532	127 179	73 302	54 113	18 170	2I 60	575 1,608
Industrial Agreements— In force	{1913 1937			75 140	·	5 264	11 40	82 185		40I 806
Commonwealth Court Awards— Number in force in each State	{1913 1937			13	17 156	15 48	16 118	9 45	13 91	
Commonwealth Agree- ments— Number in force in each State	{1913 1937			132 41	129 77	68 27	62 95	57 41	61 77	::
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator— Number of Deter- minations in force in each State	1937			42	38	32	35	32	31	\

⁽a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1937, 303 Committees were in operation. (b) Two awards of Demarcation Boards.

- 6. New Legislation and Special Reports.—Information concerning the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year respecting new industrial legislation, as well as details respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1937:—
- (i) Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1937 was 38, and 11 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were:—Saddlery and leather workers, all States excepting Western Australia; printing trades, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; builders' labourers, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; boot trade, all States except Western Australia; radio employees, all States; gas workers, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; timber workers, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; textile workers, all States except Western Australia; journalists, all States; trustee officers, Victoria; banking, Victoria and Tasmania; radio telegraphists, all States.

Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were also made during the year:—Professional radio employees, New South Wales; marine stewards, all States; broadcasting, New South Wales and Queensland; mining, Tasmania; banking, Victoria and Tasmania; and

engineering in Victoria and Tasmania.

A full description of the considerations which led to the reduction by 10 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, of all wages controlled by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the refusal of the Court in June, 1932 and May, 1933 to restore the "cut", appears in two earlier issues of the Report (see Labour Reports Nos. 22, pp. 45–48 and 23,

pp. 45-46).

The 10 per cent. "cut" was removed by the Court as from the first pay period in May, 1934, as the result of a judgment delivered 17th April. At the same time the Court abandoned the former "Harvester" standard, and replaced it by a standard established by the New South Wales Board of Trade in 1925 brought up-to-date by means of the "All Items" ("C" series) index-numbers of this Bureau. A full account of the judgment appeared on p. 76 of Report No. 26.

In May, 1937, the Court heard a claim by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage, full details of which will be found on page 77 of this Report. No legislation of industrial interest was passed during the

year 1937 by the Commonwealth Parliament.

(ii) New South Wales.—During the year 1937 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the Industrial Act of 1926 was 16, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 8, and at the end of the year 303 Committees were in force. In addition, 319 Industrial Boards constituted under the Act of 1912 were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Principal awards published by the Industrial Commission numbered 30, by Conciliation Committees, 23, and by Apprenticeship Councils, 10. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued during the year was 1,024, of which

59 were made by the Industrial Commission, 121 by Conciliation Committees, 2 by Apprenticeship Councils and 842 by the Industrial Registrar. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 532, and at the same date 140 industrial agreements were in force.

Declarations of the Basic Wage made by the Industrial Commission will

be found on page 88.

Legislation passed included the following:—Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act No. 9, 1937; Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act No. 11, 1937; Housing (Further Provisions) Act No. 27, 1937.

(iii) Victoria.—Wages Boards made 122 determinations during the year, the number including determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. At 31st December, 1937, 179 determinations

were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State vary considerably according to the nature of the sections of industry concerned. In determinations, such as those of the Cement Workers' and Stonecutters', different hours are prescribed for different occupations within the industries. Other Boards, such as the Photographers' and the Carters', provide for seasonal variation of hours, while in cases such as the Clerks' (commercial) and the Storemen and Packers' different hours for different sections of the industries are prescribed. A general statement of hours as determined by Wages Boards would be misleading, but it may be taken that the weekly hours throughout determinations range from a maximum of 48 to a minimum of 44.

An amendment of the Factories and Shops Act (No. 4461 of 1936) provided inter alia for the incorporation in all determinations of Wages Boards, so far as they do not conflict with State law, of the provisions of Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards for corresponding industries.

(iv) Queensland.—Forty-six industrial awards were made during the year, all of which were awards of the Industrial Court. The number of industrial agreements filed was 42, and variations of awards numbered 334. At the end of the year, 302 awards and 264 industrial agreements were in force.

A revision of the Basic Wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, but the existing rates were confirmed. Further revisions were made in March, 1937, and March, 1938, for particulars of which see

Industrial legislation passed during the year was as follows:—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1937; Wages Act

Amendment Act of 1937.

(v) South Australia.—The Industrial Court made seven awards, and 35 determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. Seventeen industrial agreements were also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was 103.

At the end of the year 113 awards and determinations and 40 industrial

agreements were in force.

Particulars of variations in the "Living Wage" determined by the Board of Industry will be found on page 91.

No legislation of industrial interest was passed in 1937.

(vi) Western Australia.—During the year, the Industrial Court made thirty-five awards, and nine awards were made by various industrial Boards. Thirty-two industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the

State Act during 1937. Eight awards and one industrial agreement were varied. At the end of the year there were 170 awards and 185 agreements in force.

Declarations of the basic wage were made by the Industrial Court on 1st March, 1st July, 26th July, and 29th October, 1937, for particulars of

which see page 92.

Legislation of industrial interest passed during 1937 comprised the Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1937; Housing Trust Act Amendment Act 1937; and the Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act, 1937.

(vii) Tasmania.—During the year, Wages Boards made forty-three determinations, but no industrial agreement under the State Act was filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—Builders and painters; clothing trades; quarrymen; cement trades; timber trade; furniture trade; bootmakers; jam-

makers; printers; and bakers.

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards, and a number of determinations issued embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:—Bakers; builders and painters; carriers; mechanical engineering and founders; electrolytic zinc; fuel merchants; jam makers; motor garage; printers; produce stores; rubber trade; tanners; textile workers; and wholesale grocers.

At the end of the year 60 determinations and 10 industrial agreements

filed under the State Act were in force.

The only Act of industrial interest passed during the year under review was the Wages Boards Act, 1937.

- (viii) Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.—During 1937, the Arbitrator made two new determinations and 17 existing determinations were varied.
- (ix) Australian Capital Territory.—The regulation of industrial matters in the Territory commenced in the year 1922. Ordinance No. 2 of 1922, gazetted 20th April, 1922, made provision for an Industrial Board with power to fix rates of pay, hours and other conditions of eniployment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth works in the Territory. The Board was composed of a Chairman and two other members. The first award of the Board was issued in the Gazette dated 2nd June, 1922, and applied to surface labourers, engine drivers, pipelayers, underground labourers and tradesmen engaged in building trades. It was binding, from 1st May, 1922, upon the Commonwealth Government and/or any contractor employed by it, and/or any employer* employing the classes of labour mentioned in the Award. The rate of pay for an unskilled labourer was fixed by this Award at £4 5s. per week. Ordinance No. 2 of 1925, gazetted 11th June, 1925, provided for the appointment of a Chairman and four other members. One member was a representative of the Federal Capital Commission, the other three constituted a panel representative of the workmen. The Ordinance provided that the Board when meeting to exercise its powers should be constituted from time to time by three members, the Chairman, the member

^{*} In practice, however, this was interpreted to mean only employers doing work for the Government.

representative of the Commission, and the member representing the workmen chosen from the panel according to the class of trade or industry affected by

the matters under the Board's consideration.

The original Award was varied at intervals by Awards made from time to time providing for additional classes of workmen and varying rates of pay, conditions, etc., until, by an Award of the 12th January, 1927, the Industrial Board appointed under the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1928 fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers, quarrymen, store employees, motor transport employees, watchmen and cleaners, fire brigade employees, survey hands, engineers, electricians, engine drivers and firemen, building trade employees, and timbermill and brickworks' employees. rates of wage specified in the Award were reduced in 1931 by 162 per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Public Service.

As a result of an application for reduction in wages by the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a variation of the Industrial Board's Determination was gazetted on the 20th October, 1932, whereby the wage for an unskilled labourer was reduced from 100s. to 85s. per week, and this wage was further reduced to 82s. per week by a further variation which was gazetted on 2nd August, 1934. The wage was increased to 83s. 6d. from 1st August, 1935, to 85s. 6d. from 1st July, 1936, to 86s. 6d. from 1st November, 1937, to 87s. 6d. from 1st February, 1938, and to 89s. 6d. from 1st May, 1938—the rate ruling at present. Provision for the automatic adjustment of wages according to the retail price variations shown by the "A" Series Index Numbers was made in the Determination operative from 1st July, 1936.

By an amendment of the Industrial Board Ordinance, gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, the Board was composed of a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen, the workmen's representative being chosen from time to time from a panel of three according to the matter in respect of which the Board was exercising its powers. In accordance with the Industrial Board Ordinance 1936–38 the Board now consists of a Chairman and four members and is constituted from time to time as follows:—

(a) Where the matter for determination is one affecting Commonwealth employees and private employees—the Chairman and

the four other members;

(b) Where the matter for determination is one affecting Commonwealth employees—the Chairman, the member representing the Commonwealth, the member representing the Commonwealth employees; and where the matter for determination is one affecting private employees—the Chairman, the member representing the private employers and the member representing the private employees; provided that where the matter for determination is—

(i) the making of a common rule; or

(ii) the determination or variation of the basic wage or standard hours of work;

the Chairman, may, at any stage of the proceedings, order that matter be referred to the full Board for Determination.

An amendment to the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922–1932 gazetted on the 22nd June, 1933, modified Section 5 of the Principal Ordinance to provide that any organization registered pursuant to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1930 is entitled to submit any matter in which it is interested to the Board. The Industrial Board Ordinance 1936–1938 makes provision also for the registration of an organization for the purposes of the Ordinance, upon application to the Attorney-General.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization as defined by the Industrial Board is entitled to submit to the Board any matter in which he or it is interested, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board hears and determines all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employment of workmen in the Territory.

Provision was originally made only for the regulation by the Industrial Board of the wages and working conditions of government employees, and for those working on Government contracts. By an amending Ordinance, dated 9th April, 1936, workers in outside industry were similarly brought under the control of the Board and Determinations have since been made covering the majority of occupations in private enterprise.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

I. General.—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, shipping, agriculture, and pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted. In many instances, however, the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in many industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages are so fixed; hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 specific occupations. Rates of wage were not of course available for each of these occupations in every State but the aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia as a whole. The average rate of wage for each industrial group was computed by taking the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations

The adopted classification of industries is shown on page ii.
 † The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

within that group. It is not claimed that the results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but, owing to the difficulty in the past of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a considerable amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the 1911 and 1921 Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards and determinations. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) respresenting the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in respect of 930 specific occupations and the aggregate collection for the six States amounted to 4,228 adult occupations (3,919 male, and 309 female). The results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons between States of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in different States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report include all the more important occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in the several industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

An investigation is at present in progress with a view to improving the weighting system used in these computations.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914–1937.—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at the 30th June, 1914 and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1937 for a full week's work in each State and for Australia. Index-numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

Wage Rates-Adult Males.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-numbers of Wage Rates.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (a)
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

		8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	0
30th June, 1914	 	5.5	II	54	4	52	IO	54	4	62	9.	52	7	55	
gist December, 1914	 	56	2	54	7	53	5	54	5	62	IO	52	8	5.5	
oth September, 1929	 	103	6	IOI	I	IOI	4	97	5	100	8	94	7	bioi	
sist December, 1930	 	99	I	96	II	92	5	92	8	99	7	92	I	96	
gist December, 1931	 	93	5	32	2	89	0	75	0	84	I	79	9	86	I
sist December, 1932	 	84	II	77	IO	88	5	72	7	81	9	78	0	81	I
1st December, 1933	 	81	II	77	0	88	I	73	5	81	4	78	0	80	
ist December, 1934	 	83	2	78	8	88	9	75	6	84		79	7	82	
1st December, 1935	 	84	2	79	9	88	5	77	II	84	2	81	0	82	
sist December, 1936	 	85		83	I	88	7	79	6	88	6	83	3	84	
sist March, 1937	 	85	8	83	3	88	7	79	9	88	6	83	5	85	
oth June, 1937		86		83	7	90	8	81		88	6	83	7	85	
oth September, 1937		88	0	86		QI		82		90	-	85	8	88	
31st December, 1937		02	I	88	I	92	8	85	IO	90		87	0	90	

INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average Wage for Australia (51s. 3d.), 1911 = 1,000.)

30th June, 1914	 	1,001	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1.026	1,079
31st December, 1914	 	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
30th September, 1929	 	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,001	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1930	 	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887
31st December, 1931	 	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
31st December, 1932	 	1,657	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st December, 1933	 	1,598	1,502	1,718	1,433	1,587	1,522	1,570
31st December, 1934	 	1,623	1,534	1,732	1,473	1,640	1,552	1,500
31st December, 1935	 	1,642	1,555	1,725	1,520	1,642	1,581	1.617
31st December, 1936	 	1,668	1,621	1,729	1,552	1,726	1,625	1,656
31st March, 1937	 	1,672	1,624	1,729	1,557	1,727	1,628	1,659
30th June, 1937	 	1,692	1,631	1,770	1,583	1,727	1,630	1,677
30th September, 1937	 	1,732	1,687	1,789	1,618	1,768	1,671	1,718
31st December, 1937	 	1,797	1,719	1,808	1,674	1,772	1,697	1,760

⁽a) Weighted Average.

⁽b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

^{3.} Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914–1937.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1937:—

^{3905.—3}

Wages Rates-Adult Males.

(Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-Numbers of Wage Rates in each Industrial Group.)

							INDUSTRI	AL GROU	Р.						
Date.	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industria Groups.(c)
						RA	res of v	VAGE.							
goth June, 1914 31st December, 1914 30th September, 1929 31st December, 1930 31st December, 1931	8. d. 59 2 59 6 104 8 100 3 85 7	s. d. 57 2 57 9 103 11 99 1 86 3	8. d. 55 2 55 8 101 1 97 1 88 6	8. d. 52 10 53 0 100 0 99 5 83 11	8. d. 63 9 63 10 119 3 116 5 102 0	s. d. 55 8 56 0 102 7 97 10 85 4	s. d. 65 4 65 5 113 5 109 8 98 9	8. d. 64 II 65 2 IIO 6 IO7 IO IO2 5	8. d. 59 8 59 8 105 2 100 2 86 7	s. d. 51 1 52 8 97 8 92 10 83 11	8. d. 48 7 49 10 106 7 99 6 81 10	s. d. 49 5 49 5 95 10 87 5 80 3	8. d. 47 0 47 II 93 5 91 3 85 3	8. d. 53 10 54 0 97 0 93 7 83 11	8. d. 55 3 55 7 101 5 96 9 86 10
31st December, 1932 31st December, 1933 31st December, 1934 31st December, 1935 31st December, 1936	83 4 82 8 85 4 86 8 88 3	81 6 81 4 83 2 85 3 86 10	84 2 83 3 83 8 85 3 87 3	77 3 76 7 79 11 80 9 81 4	98 3 97 6 99 6 100 11 104 4	80 7 79 5 81 4 83 0 85 2	93 II 92 3 93 8 94 I 95 7	98 2 97 0 97 7 97 10 99 2	80 II 80 4 82 8 84 9 86 0	78 3 76 9 78 9 80 1 81 8	79 6 80 9 84 8 85 2 86 8	74 9 71 11 73 4 73 4 75 9	76 5 74 10 75 9 76 8 79 1	78 II 77 5 78 7 79 6 82 2	81 10 80 6 82 0 82 10 84 10
31st March, 1937 30th June, 1937 30th September, 1937 31st December, 1937	88 3 89 8 91 6 95 1	87 9 89 3 91 4 94 II	87 3 88 10 90 0 92 6	81 6 82 3 85 8 89 0	104 6 104 9 106 3 108 7	85 7 86 2 88 3 91 3	95 7 97 0 98 8 101 7	99 2 99 2 102 10 103 0	86 0 87 9 90 5 92 4	81 8 82 11 84 5 88 3	86 8 87 0 93 II 95 6	75 9 75 11 78 2 78 9	79 4 80 8 81 9 85 3	82 4 83 7 84 9 87 6	85 0 85 11 88 1 90 2
			(Base	: Weight	ed Avera		EX-NUMI for Aus		1s. 3d.), 19)11 = 1,0	000.)				
3oth June, 1914 31st December, 1914 31st December, 1929 31st December, 1930 31st December, 1931	1,154 1,161 2,042 1,956 1,669	1,116 1,127 2,028 1,933 1,683	1,077 1,085 1,973 1,894 1,727	1,031 1,034 1,950 1,940 1,638	1,243 1,246 2,327 2,271 1,991	1,086 1,093 2,001 1,909 1,664	1,275 1,276 2,214 2,139 1,926	1,267 1,272 2,157 2,104 1,999	1,164 1,165 2,052 1,955 1,690	997 1,026 1,905 1,812 1,638	948 972 2,079 1,941 1,596	964 965 1,870 1,706	935 1,823 1,780	1,050 1,054 1,893 1,826 1,637	1,079 1,085 1,979 1,887 1,694
31st December, 1932 31st December, 1933 31st December, 1934 31st December, 1935 31st December, 1936	1,627 1,613 1,664 1,691 1,722	1,589 1,587 1,623 1,663 1,694	1,642 1,625 1,633 1,664 1,702	1,507 1,494 1,559 1,576 1,587	1,918 1,902 1,942 1,969 2,035	1,572 1,549 1,587 1,619 1,661	1,833 1,800 1,828 1,836 1,866	1,916 1,893 1,904 1,908 1,935	1,579 1,567 1,613 1,653 1,677	1,527 1,497 1,537 1,562 1,593	1,552 1,575 1,652 1,661 1,690	1,458 1,404 1,431 1,431 1,478	1,460 1,478 1,496	1,540 1,511 1,530 1,552 1,603	
31st March, 1937 30th June, 1937 30th September, 1937 31st December, 1937	1,722 1,750 1,785 1,855	1,712 1,711 1,782 1,852	1,702 1,733 1,756 1,805	1,590 1,605 1,672 1,737	2,039 2,044 2,073 2,119	1,670 1,681 1,722 1,780	1,865 1,893 1,925 1,982	1,935 1,935 2,007 2,010	1,678 1,712 1,764 1,802	1,594 1,618 1,647 1,722	1,691 1,698 1,833 1,863	1,478 1,481 1,525 1,537	1,574 1,595	1,606 1,631 1,654 1,707	1,677

⁽a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

⁽b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

⁽c) Weighted average.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914-1937.—The indexnumbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000). In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1937. Index-numbers are also given for each State with the average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

Wage Rates-Adult Females.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-numbers of Wage Rates.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Тав.	Aus- tralia.(s)
No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d
oth June, 1914	 26	9	27	4	27	0	24	I	37	4 -	25	IO	27	2
ist December, 1914	 26	IO	27	9	27	I	24	I	37	4	25	IO	27	5
oth September, 1929	 54	I	54	I	54	IO	51	3	58	IO	53	7	(b)54	2
1st December, 1930	 53	8	53	6	52	II	51	2	60	I	53	8	53	7
jist December, 1931	 49	8	45	IO	47	II	43	I	51	7	45	8	47	5
ist December, 1932	 44	8	43	0	46	9	40	II	49	7	43	4	44	2
1st December, 1933	 43	2	42	9	46	9	41	0	48	4	43	2	43	5
1st December, 1934	 44	3	43	9	47	8	41	IO	49	I	44	I	44	7
1st December, 1935	 44	Il	44	2	48	0	42	5	49	I	44	IO	45	0
ist December, 1936	 45	7	46	IO	48	4	43	4	50	II	45	I	46	5
ist March, 1937	 45	8	47	I	48	6	43	6	50	II .	45	2	46	7
oth June, 1937	 47	3	46	2	49	8	44	5	50	II	45	4	47	C
oth September, 1937	 47	IO	47	IO	50	6	45	3	51	6	47	4	48	I
ist December, 1937	 50	2	49	2	51	4	46	IO	51	6	48	6	49	- 8

INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (27s. 2d.), 30th April, 1914, = 1,000.)

30th June, 1914	 984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914	 987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th September, 1929	 1,992	1,980	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1930	 1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st December, 1931	 1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st December, 1932	 1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,624
31st December, 1933	 1,589	1,573	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,599
31st December, 1934	 1,628	1,600	1,755	1,541	1,808	1,623	1,636
31st December, 1935	 1,654	1,626	I,767	1,561	1,808	1,650	1,655
31st December, 1936	 1,677	1,722	1,780	1,594	1,873	1,661	1,708
31st March, 1937	 1,682	1,733	1,786	1,602	1,873	1,662	1,715
30th June, 1937	 1,739	1,700	1,828	1,634	1,873	1,669	1,729
30th September, 1937	 1,760	1,759	1,861	1,664	1,894	1,743	1,768
31st December, 1937	 1,848	1,810	1,889	1,724	1,894	1,785	1,828

⁽a) Weighted average.

⁽b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914–1937.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and (b) the weighted average rate for all groups combined, at 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1937.

Wage Rates-Adult Females.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates, payable for a Full Week's Work and Index-numbers in each Industrial Group.

						INDU	JSTRI	AL GRO	OUP.				
Date.		III. Food, Drink etc.		IV Cloth Boo etc	ing, ts,	I., II. and All O Mar factur	VI. ther	Dome Hot etc.	estic, els,	XI Mise lanee	cel-	Al	
			RAT	res (OF V	AGE.							
		8. 0	7.	8.	d.		d.	8	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
30th June, 1914			6	24	9	26	II	31	I	30	2	27	2
31st December, 1914			5	24		27	0	30		31	4	27	5
30th September, 1929			5	54	6	53 52	7	55 54		53 52	10	54	7
31st December, 1930 31st December, 1931	::		4 4	54 45	2		II.	50		49	IO	47	5
31st December, 1931		44	7	43	J	4.5		3-	9	1		1	
31st December, 1932		41	0	42	4	4.4	2	46	2	47	0	44	2
31st December, 1933			6	41	II	43	5	43	4	4.5	II .	43	5
31st December, 1934		4 .	8	43	9	44	2	4.5	II	47	2	44	7
31st December, 1935		42	I	44	2	4.4	8	46	3	46	5	45	0
31st December, 1936		43	I	44	9	45	8	47	I	50	9	46	5
31st March, 1937		43	2	4.5	0	4.5	II	47	4	50	9	46	7
30th June, 1937			I	45	3	46	3	48	.8	50	5	47	0
30th September, 1937			6	46	8	47	3	49	6	51	0	48	I
aist December, 1937			7	48	I	49	4	51	2	53	0	49	8

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(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (27s. 2d.), 30th April, 1914, = 1,000.)

	1			T	I		
30th June, 1914		828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914		862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
30th September, 1929		1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1930		1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31st December, 1931		1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
31st December, 1932		1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st December, 1933		1,491	1,542	1,599	1,594	1,691	1,599
aist December, 1934		1,497	1,609	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,640
31st December, 1935		1,549	1,625	1,645	1,701	1,708	1,655
31st December, 1936		1,585	1,646	1,680	1,734	1,867	1,708
31st March, 1937		1,589	1,655	1,690	1,743	1,867	1,715
30th June, 1937		1,621	1,666	1,702	1,790	1,85€	1,720
30th September, 1937		1,638	1,717	1,738	1,822	1,878	1,768
31st December, 1937		1,677	1,770	1,815	1,883	1,952	1,828

⁽a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1937.—
(i) General.—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minima payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some

⁽b) Weighted average.

purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections VI. and VII.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables include the average number of hours per week in industrial groups for each State.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or in other ways. Hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working hours and hourly rates of wages are not available.

(ii) Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1937:—

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates-Adult Males.

Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1937.

Industrial Groups,	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia
I. Wood, Furniture, etc {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	98/9 44.87 2/2½	92/4 44.83 2/04	98/3 44.03 2/28	90/9 46.72 1/111	92/I 45.29 2/0½	45.20	95/1 44.91 2/1½
II. Engineering, Metal	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	96/9 44.03 2/21	93/II 45.01 2/I	96/7 44.00 2/21	91/1 46.07 1/113	92/7 44.10 2/14		94/11 44.62 2/1½
III. Food, Drink, etc {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	95/8 44.22 2/2	89/0 46.42 1/11	92/7 44.36 2/1	91/11 46.81 1/11½	93/6 45.28 2/04	47.94	92/6 45.26 2/0½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	88/I 44.00 2/0	88/3 44.00 2/0	92/8 44.00 2/11	92/7 44.00 2/14	92/5 44.00 2/11		89/0 44.00 2/01
V. Books, Printing, etc {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	113/9 43.38 2/7½	104/9 43.63 2/44	104/9 44.00 2/4½	99/0 43.68 2/31	123/6 42.79 2/104		108/7 43.53 2/6
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	94/7 44.14 2/13	87/10 46.16 1/10 ³	90/9 44.18 2/23	89/11 45.91 1/11½	91/5 44.27 2/04		91/3 45.04 2/04
VII. Building {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	106/0 43.66 2/51	100/4 44·33 2/3‡	98/3 40.00 2/5½	96/9 44.44 2/2	96/10 44.00 2/2½	94/7 44.30 2/1½	101/7 43.58 2/4
VIII. Mining(a)	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	109/4 42.95 2/6½	91/2 43.92 2/1	112/10 43·47 2/71	71/6 43.79 1/7½	99/4 43.65 2/31		103/0 43·47 2/41
IX. Rail and Tram Services $\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	93/2 14.00 2/11	92/8 47·59 1/111	93/4 44.00 2/1½	88/8 47.78 1/101	90/7 43·79 2/0 ³	87/5 45.71 1/11	92/4 45·37 2/0½
X. Other Land Transport {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	92/7 44.00 2/14	84/0 46.93 1/9½	90/I 44.00 2/01	81/5 48.00 1/84	88/II 46.50 I/II	48.00	88/3 45.50 1/111

⁽a) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1937—continued.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
XI. Shipping, etc	Weekly Wage(a) Working Hours Hourly Wage	96/0	95/2	93/3	97/8	94/6	95/3	95/6
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, {	Weekly Wage(b) Working Hours Hourly Wage	75/1	77/7	85/5	78/3 	83/4	82/7	78/9
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc {	Weekly Wage(b) Working Hours Hourly Wage	88/I 44.00 2/0	85/2 48.00 1/94	84/4 44.00 I/II	82/4 48.00 1/8½	81/5 48.00 1/8‡	69/9 48.00 1/5½	
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	90/2 44·54 2/01	86/3 47.66 1/9 ³	89/5 44.00 2/0½	81/9 47.62 1/8½		80/7 47.84 1/8‡	
All Groups	Weekly Wage	92/1	88/1	92/8	85/10	90/10	87/0	90/2
All Groups excepting XI {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	96/3 44.07 2/21	90/I 46.22 I/II½	95/3 43.68 2/21		45.25	88/5 46.24 1/11	45.03

⁽a) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation where provided. (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

(iii) Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1937:—

Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates-Adult Females.

Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1937.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
III. Food, Drink, etc	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	46/2 44.80 1/01	46/5 45.67 1/04					
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	48/3 44.00 1/11	47/5 44.00 I/I			48/7 44.00 1/14		48/I 44.00 I/I
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	47/4 44.04 1/1	51/3 44.50 1/1%		45.97	::	50/0 44.00 I/I¾	
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc {	WeeklyWage(a) Working Hours Hourly Wage	50/3 43.38 1/2	52/10 45·95 1/14	51/7 44.00 1/2	48.00	54/9 47.20 1/2		
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	55/7 44.00 1/31	51/3 46.00 1/11		48.00			53/0 45.14 1/2
All Groups {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	50/2 43.92 1/13	49/2 44.76 1/11					44.52

⁽a) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1891 to 1937.—The following table shows the average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1937. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December in each year.

Weekly Wage Rates-Adult Males.

Particular	3.	18	91.	19	OI.	19	II.	19	14.	19	20.	192	29.	19	31.	19	32.	193	33.	193	4.	19	35.	193	36.	193	7-
N.S.W. Victoria Victoria S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	::	44	5674	43 40 46 42 53	9 2 0	51 50 51 51 59	5 6 1 11 0	56 54 53 54 62	2 7 5 5 10	94 86 91 82 89	0 1 6 8 9	8. 102 101 101 97 100 94	11 2 0 7	93 82 89 75 84	5 2 0 6	84 77 88 72 81	11 10 5 7 9	81 77	II	s. 83 78 88 75 84 79	2 8 9 6 1	84 79 88 77	9 5 11 2	85	6 7 6 6	92 88 92 85 90	10
Australia(a)	43	5	43	5	51	3	55	7	89	IO	IOI	2	86	10	81	10	80	6	82	0	82	10	84	10	90	

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(Base: Weighted average for Australia (51s. 3d.) 1911 = 1,000.)

N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	861 789 908 811 1,022	796 901 819 1,052	985 997 1,013 1,152	1,065 1,042 1,062 1,226	1,679 1,785 1,613 1,751	2,007 1,972 1,975 1,896 1,963 1,848	1,603 1,737 1,463 1,641	1,518 1,726 1,416 1,595		1,732	1,555 1,725 1,520 1,642	1,621	1,797 1,719 1,808 1,674 1,772 1,697
Australia(a)	848								1,570	-		1,656	1,760

(a) Weighted average.

8. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Australia—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1937.—The following table shows the average nominal weekly wages payable in each industrial group in Australia. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

Weekly Wage Rates-Adult Males in each Industrial Group.

Par	iculars.	18	91.	19	OI.	19	II.	19	14.	192	0.	192	29.	19:	31.	19	32.	193	33.	193	34.	193	35.	193	36.	193	17.
Grou	p I. III. IV. V.	s. 52 47 38 36 53	8 2 8	8. 52 48 44 36 51	3 5 7 3	8. 57 54 50 50 58	8 6 9 3	8. 59 57 55 53 63	9 8 0		5 3 5	8. 104 103 100 99	10 6 10	85 86 88	7 3 6 11	s. 83 81 84 77 98	4 6 2 3	8. 82 81 83 76 97	d. 8 4 3 7 6	85 83 83 79	8 II	86 85 85	3 4 9	88	10 3 4	95 94 92	6
;; ;; ;;	VII. VIII. VIII. IX. X.	46 50 58 50 39	6 I	46 53 54 52 40	8 4	51 62 61 57 46	2 0	56 65 65 59 52	5 2 8 8	95 103	7 10 1	102 113 110 105 96	7 2	98 102 86	9 5 7	80 93 98 80 78	II	79 92 97 80 76	5 3 0 4 9	93	4 8 7 8 9	94 97 84	10 9	95 99	2	101 103 92	3 7 0 4 3
59 39 39 39	XI. XII. XIII. XIV.	38 34 32 39	10	30	8	44 43 45 47	5	49 47	10 5 11 0	87 80	6	95 92 96	6	80 85	3	79 74 76 78	9 5	80 71 74 77	II	73	8 4 9 7	73 76	8	86 75 79 82	9	95 -78 85 87	
ALL	GROUPS	43	5	43	5	5.1	3	55	7	89	10	101	2	86	10	81	10	80	6	82	0	82	10	84	10	90	2

Weekly Wage Rates—Adult Males in each Industrial Group—continued.

INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted average for Australia (51s. 3d.) 1911 = 1,000.)

Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal	1,023											1,722	
Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots,	931 745		1,064 991	1,127 1,085	2,019 1,967	1,933 1,894	1,683 1,727	1,589 1,642	1,587 1,625	1,623 1,633	1,663	1,694 1,702	1,85
etc V. Books, Printing, etc.	716 1,043	708 996	981 1,149	I,034 I,246	1,942 2,323	1,940 2,271	1,638 1,991	1,507 1,918	I,494 I,902	1,559 1,942	1,576 1,969	1,587 2,035	1,73
VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining	986	1,050	1,213	1,276	2,205	2,139	1,926	1,833	1,800	1,828	1,836	1,661 1,866 1,935	1,78 1,98 2,01
IX. Rail and Tram Services X. Other Land Transport	992 772		1,113	1,165	2,052 1,888	1,955 1,812	1,690 1,638	1,579 1,527	1,567 1,497	1,613 1,537	1,653 1,562	1,677 1,593	1,80 1,72
XI. Shipping, etc XII. Agricultural, Pastoral,	745	751	871	54.								1,690	
etc	680 641 773	598	887	935	1,804	1,780	1,663	1,492	1,460	1,478	1,496	1,478 1,543 1,603	1,66
All Groups(a)	848	848	1,000	1,085	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599	1,617	1,656	1,76

⁽a) Weighted average.

9. Adult Male Hourly Wages—1914-1937.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

Hourly Wage Rates—Adult Males. (a)

Note.—The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

	Date.		No Sot Wa	ith	Vict	oria.	Que	ens- id.		uth ralia.		stern tralia.		as- nia.	Aus	tralia
			8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
30th A	pril, 1914		I	2	I	13	I	11	I	13	I	41	I	I	I	2
31st D	ecember,	1921	2	11	2	01	2	2	I	103	2	I	I	II	2	03
,,	,,	1925	2	14	2	11/2	2	34	2	01	2	11/2	2	0	2	$I\frac{1}{2}$
,,	,,	1926	2	31	2	2	2	4	2	03	2	21	2	01/2	2	21/2
,,	"	1927	2	33	2	21	2	4	2	14	2	21	2	01	2	23
,,	,,	1928	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	I	2	23	2	0	2	3
"	,,,	1929	2	4	2	21/2	2	4	/2	11	2	23	2	01	2	3
,,	,,	1930	2	23	2	11	2	13	2	0	2	23/4	I	113	2	13
"	,,	1931	2	21	I	91	2 2	01	I	74	I	101	I	83	I	$II\frac{1}{2}$
,,	"	1932	I	113	I	81	2	01	I	7	I	10	I	81/2	I	10
11	,,	1933	I	II	I	8	2	03	I	71		10	I	81/2	I	93
,,	,,,	1934	I	111	I	83	2	03	I	73	I	103	I	83	I	101
"	**	1935	I	113	I	9	2	I	I	81	I	103	I	91	I	101
,,	,,,	1936	2	01	I	IO	2	I	I	9	2	0	I	93	1	111
. ,,	,,,	1937	2	21	I	$II\frac{1}{2}$	2	21	I	104	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$	I	II	2	03

⁽a) Weighted average hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Hourly Wage Rates-Adult Males-continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
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INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (13.96d.) 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

30th A	pril, 191	4	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st D	ecember	, 1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
. ,,	,,	1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
	,,,	1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
"	,,	1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
,,,	,,,	1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
,,	,,	1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
. 11	,,,	1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
22	,,	1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676
11	"	1932	1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,464	1,584
11	,,	1933	1,655	1,438	1,775	1,372	1,571	1,463	1,567
21	,,	1934	1,676	1,484	1,782	1,410	1,624	1,494	1,594
11	,,	1935	1,703	1,496	1,782	1,476	1,626	1,519	1,617
,,	,,	1936	1,731	1,567	1,787	1,500	1,724	1,552	1,662
,,	,,,	1937	1,878	1,676	1,875	1,602	1,751	1,643	1,774

10. Adult Female Hourly Wages, 1914 to 1937.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

Hourly Wage Rates—Adult Females.

Note.—The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

	Date.		So	ew uth des.	Vict	oria.		ens-	Sout			tern tralia.		as- inia.	Aus	tralia
-			8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8. a	7.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
30th A	pril, 19	14	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	63	0	61	0	53	0	91	0	6	0	64
31st D	ecembe	r, 1921	I	1	I	01	I	ΙŽ		13	I	23	I	0	I	03
,,	"	1925	I	I	I	11	I	2	I	03	I	31	I	01	I	11
**	7.7	1926	1	13	I	13	I	21	1 10 10 10 10	I	I	31	I	I	I	13
"		1927	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$	I	13	I	$2\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	32	I	14	I	2
**	,,,	1928	I	23/4	I	21	I	3	I	11	I	31/2	ı	2	I	21/2
99	117	1929	I	23	I	21	I	3	I	11	I	31	I	2	I	21
21	17	1930	I	2	I	2	I	21	I	11	I	34	I	2	I	21
9.0	11	1931	I	$1\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	I	OI	11	I	Il	I	0	I	03
31	,,,	1932	1	01	0	117	I	01	OI	03	I	I	0	111	0	113
11	,,	1933	0	113	. 0	111	I	03	O I	03	I	03	0	111	0	113
21	**	1934	I	0	0	111	I	I	. O I	ΙÌ	I	I		II	I	0
	,,,	1935	I	01	0	113	I	1	OI	I	I	I		113	I	0
,,	**	1936	I	$0\frac{1}{2}$	I	01	I	11	OI	IŽ	I	11	I	0	I	01
,,	,,	1937	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	·I	11	1	2		01	I	11	I	03	I	11

Hourly Wage Rates-Adult Females-continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.

INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (6.64d.), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

oth A	pril, 19	14	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st D	ecembe	r, 1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
,,	,,	1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
**	,,,	1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
99	,,,	1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
	. ,,	1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
,,	"	1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
**	,,,	1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
**	**	1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
,,,	**	1932	1,837	1,711	1,863	1,605	1,967	1,700	1,777
		1933	1,776	1,700	1,919	1,611	1,916	1,691	1,752
	"		1,819	1,738	1,956	1,699	1,947	1,730	1,797
91	"	1934	1,848				1,947	1,759	1,818
27	"	1935		1,758	1,971	1,721		1,803	1,881
"	"	1936	1,875	1,883	1,985	1,700	2,018	, .	
99	99	1937	2,066	1,985	2,107	1,839	2,041	1,938	2,017

II. Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for adult male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1921 to 1937. Index-numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Males during a Full Working Week.

	Date.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia (a)
30th A	pril, 19	14	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	ecembe		45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
,,,	,,	1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
,,	,,	1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
,,	"	1927	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
		1928	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
"	"	1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
,,,	"	1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
* **	"	1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
"	"	1932	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
	,,	1933	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
"	"	1934	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
"	"	1935	44.18	46.69	43.69	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
"	,,	1936	44.08	46.41	43.69	46.55	45.30	46.33	45.09
"	,,	1937	44.07	46.22	43.68	46.57	45.25	46.24	45.03

⁽a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Males during a Full Working Week—Index-Numbers of Hours Worked—continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
	1		1.				

INDEX-NUMBERS.

(Base: Weighted Average for Australia (48.93), 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

30th A	pril, 19	14	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st D	ecembe	r, 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
99	,,,	1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
11	,,,	1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
**	"	1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
"	,,	1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
,,	,,	1929	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
**	,,	1930	933	958	908	957	931	962	940
,,	,,,	1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
"	"	1932	903	958	919	957	930	955	930
,,,	,,	1933	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
,,		1934	0 904	957	899	957	930	956	927
11	,,,	1935	903	955	893	953	929	955	925
12		1936	901	948	893	951	926	947	922
99	,,	1937	901	945	893	952	925	945	920

12. Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for adult female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1921 to 1937. Index-numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Females during a Full Working Week.

	Date.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia
30th A	pril, 19	14	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
31st D	ecember	r, 1921	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
,,	,,,	1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
**	,,,	1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
,,	,	1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
,,,	,,	1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
,,	,,	1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
,,	,,	1930	45.85	45.44	44.0I	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
11	,,	1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
,,	,,	1932	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
				Said State		138 2 KM			
,,	,,,	1933	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
"	9.9	1934	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
"	,,,	1935	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
,,	"	1936	43.93	44.94	44.03	46.03	45.57	45.24	44.60
,,	,,	1937	43.92	44.76	44.03	46.02	45.57	45.24	44.52

Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Females during a Full Working Week—continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Australia.
(D)			X-NUMBER	us.			

(Base: Weighted average for Australia (49.08) 30th April, 1914 = 1,000.)

	pril, 19		1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st D	ecembe	r, 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
**	,,	1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
**	,,	1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
**	"	1927	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
,,	,,	1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
,,	,,	1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
"	"	1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
,,	,,	1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
**	,,,	1932	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
"	,,	1933	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
,,	,,	1934	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
"	,,	. 1935	895	926	897	938	1928	939	913
,,	,,	1936	895	916	897	938	928	922	909
,,	,,	1937	895	912	897	938	928	922	907

13. Nominal and Effective Wages.—(i) General. Wages are said to be nominal when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as effective or real when expressed in terms of their equivalent purchasing power, that is, their purchasing power over some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which can be ascertained at different times. The relation between nominal and effective or real wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and was also referred to in Labour Report No. 11.

Since it is possible to measure purchasing power over more than one composite unit or regimen it is equally possible to convert any given nominal wage series into more than one series of effective or real wages. It has been the practice of the Bureau in the past to compute effective wage indexnumbers by dividing the nominal wage index-numbers by the corresponding retail price index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series). While wage-rates were generally varied on the basis of the "A" series index-numbers there was a good deal to be said for this procedure. Now that the Commonwealth Court has abandoned the "A" series, the merits of the "C" series of retail price index-numbers for "deflating" nominal wage rates are strengthened. In the following tables, therefore, real wages are measured in terms of their purchasing power over both the "A" series regimen and the "C" series regimen. For some purposes the one is appropriate and for some purposes the other.*

(ii) Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers in each State—1901—1937.—In the following tables the index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are computed from nominal wage index-numbers based on rates current at the end of December, annual averages not being available. For 1914 and following years, however, they are computed from nominal wage index-numbers based on the average of rates current at the end of the four quarters of each year. So far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, however,

^{*} For explanation of "A" and "C" series, see page 36.

the index-numbers may be taken as substantially accurate, since the movement in wages during the course of any one year prior to 1914 was comparatively slight.

In obtaining the index-numbers for each State the nominal wage index-numbers for each State have been divided by the corresponding retail price index-numbers for the capital city and multiplied by 1,000.

Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers for Adult Males (Full Work).—Measured in terms of purchasing power over the "A" series regimen.

(Base: Weighted average real wage in Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	1,172	1,037 1,090 957 1,023	1,038 929 1,070	875 1,036 853 1,012	1,120 1,236 1,089 1,156	1,050 1,084 1,220 1,067 1,143 1,064	1,158 1,317 1,166	1,160 1,162 1,345 1,178 1,232 1,114	1,126 1,376 1,133 1,212	1,139 1,417 1,152 1,246	I,114 I,377 I,144 I,221	1,095 1,092 1,323 1,149 1,224 1,099	1,075 1,261 1,143 1,221	1,099 1,237 1,151 1,224
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185	1,168	1,178	1,148	1,133	1,119	1,131

Since the "C" series index-numbers were not compiled for periods prior to November, 1914, it has been assumed for the purpose of the following table that fluctuations between 1911 (the base of the table) and 1914 in the "C" series would have been similar to the fluctuations observed in the "A" series.

Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers for Adult Males (Full Work).—Measured in terms of purchasing power over the "C" series regimen.

(Base: Weighted average real wage in Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	925 954 1,022 914 1,043 902	806 957 776 888	1,188 1,296 1,106	1,164 1,290 1,099	1,221 1,332 1,176 1,206	1,210 1,200 1,336 1,137 1,189 1,120	1,150 1,366 1,079 1,158	1,147 1,382 1,086	1,146 1,366 1,091	1,134 1,338 1,097 1,187	1,131 1,296 1,101 1,190	1,155 1,277 1,128 1,214
Australia		1,000	948	841	1,172	1,151	1,198	1,210	1,190	1,187	1,173	1,166	1,160	1,177

In the above tables the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. As the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years.

(iii) Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers in the Commonwealth—1901—1937. In the following table similar index-numbers are given for Australia as a whole under both the "A" and "C" series. These are obtained by dividing the nominal wage index-numbers for Australia by the corresponding retail price index-numbers for the six capital cities and multiplying by 1,000.

Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers (Full Work).(a)

(Base: Weighted average real wage in Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

		Nominal Weekly	Retail Price I	ndex-numbers.	Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers, i.e., relative purchasing power over regimen of—			
Yea	r.	Wage Index- numbers.	"A" Series (Food, Groceries and Rent of All Houses).	"C" Series (All Items).	"A" Series.	"C" Series		
1901		848	880		964			
1910		955	970		985			
1911		1,000	1,000	(1,000)	1,000	(1,000)		
1912		1,051	1,101	(-,)	955	(1,000)		
1913		1,076	1,104		975			
1914		1,081	1,140	1,140	948	948		
1915		1,092	1,278	1,297	854	842		
1916		1,144	1,324	1,319	864	867		
1917		1,226	1,318	1,406	930	872		
1918		1,270	1,362	1,501	932	846		
1919		1,370	1,510	1,695	907	808		
1920		1,627	1,785	1,935	911	841		
1921		1,826	1,697	1,680	1,076	1,087		
1922		1,801	1,600	1,610	1,126	1,112		
1923		1,805	1,700	1,664	1,062	1,085		
1924		1,840	1,681	1,637	1,095	1,124		
1925		1,861	1,722	1,654	1,081	1,125		
1926		1,914	1,786	1,677	1,072	1,141		
1927		1,946	1,766	1,662	1,102	1,171		
1928		1,963	1,760	1,675	1,115	1,172		
1929		1,972	1,822	1,713	1,082	1,151		
1930		1,939	1,683	1,618	1,152	1,198		
1931		1,752	1,479	1,448	1,185	1,210		
1932		1,639	1,403	1,377	1,168	1,190		
1933		1,584	1,345	1,335	1,178	1,187		
1934		1,590	1,385	1,355	1,148	1,173		
1935		1,609	1,420	1,380	1,133	1,166		
1936		1,635	1,461	1,409	1,119	1,160		
1937		1,704	1,507	1,448	1,131	1,177		

⁽a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see page 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

Compared with 1911 the effective or real wage in 1901 under the "A" series was 3.6 per cent. less for full work. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages under both the "A" and the "C" series was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices rose slightly in 1937, but as nominal wages rose to a greater extent than prices, the *effective* wage index-number rose from 1,119 to 1,131 under the "A" series and from 1,160 to 1,177 under the "C" series.

Note.—For years prior to 1914 the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year only but from 1914 onward these figures, in addition to those for retail prices, are averages for the whole year.

Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 13.1 per cent. higher under the "A" series, and 17.7 per cent. higher under the "C" series during 1937.

14. **Productive Activity.**—The preceding tables show the movement in real (or effective) wages, i.e., wages measured in series of retail purchasing power. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total recorded value of production from various sources during the years specified:—

Estimated Gross Value of Australian Production.

Year.	Agricul- tural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
						(a)	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1911	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1913	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914	36,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,552
1916	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,996
1917	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919-20	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,697
1920-21	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,644
1921-22	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922-23	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1923-24	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1924-25	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1925-20	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1929-30	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,361	112,966	319,706
1930-31	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018
7022-22	75,562	64,851	39,622	8,470	15,583	114,136	318,224
1932-33	70,731	95,613	40,306	9,605	17,608	123,355	357,218
1933-34	68,587	74,556	44,763	10,856	19,949	137,638	356,349
1934-35	75,388	91,286	47,533	11,424	23,248	155,891	404,770
1935–36	91,493	105,499	49,886	11,765	27,381	170,811	456,745
1936-37	91,493	103,499	4 5,000	1,13	1.3		

(a) Net Values.

In earlier issues of this Report an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect of

manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 24, page II2.) In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the quantity of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production, in the same manner as they have been applied to nominal wages, to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called real production.

Two tables are given:—The first shows real production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and in connexion therewith a much larger number of people is employed in services than in material production. It follows, therefore, that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by real production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, real production per head (as shown in the last two columns of the first table) had remained substantially steady with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been largely counterbalanced by the gradual change over from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index-numbers fell sharply from their normal level of about 100 to 76 ("A" series) and 78 ("C" series) in 1930–31. This would imply a fall in average real income of nearly one-fourth from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. Apart from a slight recession in 1934–35 due to a drop in wool values the index-numbers rose continuously from 1931–32 onwards; the pre-depression level was reached in 1935–36 and the peak of 1924–25 was almost equalled in 1936–37.

The index-numbers of real production per person engaged (as given in the last two columns of the second table) show on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. They rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. In 1929–30 they fell substantially, due partly to the lag in the fall of retail prices. They increased during the next four years to 125 and 126, only to fall again in 1934–35 to 115 and 117 with the fall in wool prices during that year. Recovering most of this loss in 1935–36 they advanced to new records of 128 and 134 in 1936–37. This high figure for real production per person engaged implies a high real wage for those in employment, and is consistent with available information concerning rate of effective or real wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

Production per Head of Population.

		Value of	Material P	roduction.					
				nead of lation.	Index-	il Price Numbers	of populatio	tion per head n (1911=100) n purchasing	
	Year.	Total, £1,000.	Actual.	Index- Number.		= 1,000.	power over regimen of—		
					"A "Series.	"C" Series.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.	
			£			198			
	1906	147,043	35.9	87	902		97		
	1911	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	(1,000)	100	100	
	1913	220,884	45.I	IIO	1,104		99		
	1914	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	1,140	92	92	
	1916	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	1,319	98	98	
	1917	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	1,406	103	97	
	1918	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	1,501	102	93	
	1919-20	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	1,695	97	93	
	1920-21	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	1,935	96	93	
	1921-22	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	1,680	95	90	
	1922-23	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	1,619	100	IOI	
	1923-24	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	1,664	99	102	
	1924-25	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	1,637	III	115	
	1925-26	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	1,673	99	104	
	1926-27	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	1,663	101	107	
	1927-28	450.007				- 6-6			
		452,901	72.5	176	1,776	1,676	99	105	
	1928-29	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	1,693	96	101	
	1929-30	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	1,688	83	87	
	1930-31	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	1,528	76	78	
	1931-32	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	1,406	79	80	
	1932-33	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	1,344	86	87	
	1933-34	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	1,344	96	97	
	1934-35	356,349	53.2	129	1,399	1,366	92	95	
	1935-36	404,770	60.0	146	1,437	1,392	101	105	
	1936-37	456,745	67.1	163	1,489	1,431	110	114	

⁽a) For explanation of "A" and "C" series, see page 36.

Production per Person Engaged.

Year.		Number engaged	per person eng	erial Production aged in Produc- n.(a)			
amin series		in Material Production.(a)	Actual.	Index-Number.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.	
		(1,000.)					
1906		659	223	87	96		
1911		728	257	100	100	100	
1913		756	290	113	102		
1914		733	289	113	99	99	
1916		685	381	148	112	112	
1917		683	408	159	120	113	
1918		685	424	165	121	110	
1919-20		743	460	179	IIO	106	
1920-21		760	510	199	109	103	
1921-22		775	441	172	107	102	

⁽a) Vide following explanatory remarks. (b) For explanation of "A" and "C" Series, see page 36.

Production per Person Engaged-continued.

Year.		Number engaged in Material	per person en	perial Production gaged in Production.(a)	Real Production per person engaged (1911=100) measure in retail purchasing power over regimen of—(b)		
		Production.(a)	Actual.	Index-Number.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.	
1922-23		793	475	185	113	114	
1923-24		810	491	191	III	115	
1924-25		826	547	213	126	130	
1925-26		831	515	201	114	120	
1926-27	٠.	841	527	205	116	123	
1927–28		838	536	209	118	125	
1928-29		830	536	209	117	123	
1929-30		803	482 .	187	105	IIO	
1930-31		728	431	168	108	II2	
1931-32		741	411	160	112	114	
1932-33		781	407	158	117	118	
1933-34		815	437	170	125	126	
1934-35		862	412	160	115	117	
1935–36		901	448	174	121	125	
1936-37		930	491	191	128	134	

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is, therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

I. The Basic Wage. —(i) General. —The "basic" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and in the industrial legislation of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed under the Acts to determine the basic rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Tasmania provision for the declaration of a basic rate of wage is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in this State, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review. In Victoria, however, the same Wages Board system exists, but by amendments

⁽a) Vide following explanatory remarks. (b) For explanation of "A" and "C" Series, see page 36.

of the Factories Act, operative from 17th October, 1934 (vide p. 89), Wages Boards are obliged to adopt the same basic wage as that determined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for similar industries.

- (ii) Acts in Force.—The acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" wage are as follows:—
 - (a) Australia—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904– 1934.
 - (b) New South Wales-Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1937.
 - (c) Victoria-Factories and Shops Act, Nos. 4275, 1934 and 4461, 1936.
 - (d) Queensland—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1932-1937.
 - (e) South Australia—The Industrial Code 1920-1936.
 - (f) Western Australia—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1937.

2. The Commonwealth Basic Wage.—(i) General.—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite of these pronouncements, however, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria), it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five*", and was generally referred to as the "Harvester" wage. The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable." The President discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and stated: "These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than

^{*} The average number of dependent children per family was apparently regarded by the Court as about three, although statistical information available at the time did not permit of exact figures being ascertained. The 1911 Census disclosed, however, that the average issue of husbands aged 35–39 in the wage and salary earning group was 3.00 children of all ages, and some such figure was probably in the mind of the Court. The only figures available from the 1921 Census for dependent children under 14 years for the wage-earner group are—per male householder, 1.55, and per adult male, 1.0. From the 1933 Census data, the following average numbers of dependent children for the wage-earner group have been computed—per adult married male, 1.27, and per adult male, .080.

'the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community." This may therefore be taken as the true definition of the "basic*" wage of the Federal Arbitration Court.

The President in his judgment stated: "My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer's remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day."

The "Harvester" basic rates for all other towns throughout Australia were fixed at practically the same rates until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index-numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses ("A" series) for the 30 more important towns of the Commonwealth, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. These index-numbers had been taken back to 1901, with the year 1911 as base, and disclosed not only considerable percentage increases since 1907, but also large disparities in the relative purchasing power of money in the various towns. The basic rates for towns were thereafter fixed on their respective indexnumbers, taking the index-number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 as being equivalent to 42s. per week, or the base of the table 1,000 as being equivalent to 48s. per week. Exceptions were made in the case of many country towns, where certain "loadings" were applied to counterbalance the lower index-numbers due to cheaper rentals.†

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s."; was added as a general "loading" to the weekly wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. In the same year the system was instituted of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to accord with variations in purchasing power as disclosed by the "A" series retail price index-numbers.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, the "basic" wage is taken to mean for the foregoing purpose, not only the "Harvester" wage, but any "loadings" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer (the wage payable for skilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage). A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some peculiar condition of labour or environment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

The adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on The abnormal conditions during several occasions the need for its review. and for some time after the war hindered such a review, which was regarded as less urgent by reason of the fact that wages throughout Australia were

^{*} The term "minimum" wage, on the other hand, is used to express the lowest rate of wage payable in a particular industry, and is either equal to or greater than the "basic" wage.

† As these indexes covered only about 60 per cent. of household expenditure, a low index due to low rentals would wronzly presume low costs in the remaining uninvestigated 40 per cent. of household expenditure and nice versa.

‡ Awarded by Mr. Justice Powers in the Gas Workers' Case.

being automatically adjusted to changes in retail prices. A Royal Commission (referred to later) was appointed in 1920 to assess a basic wage, but its recommendations were not carried out.

No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of the depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court by employers for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that afforded by the automatic adjustments to falling retail prices. An account of the proceedings which resulted in the Court reducing all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from the 1st February, 1931, is given in Labour Report No. 23, page 74. Reference is also made to the Court's refusal in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to remove this special reduction.

(ii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.—The "Harvester" standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued as the theoretical basis of the wage of the Commonwealth Court until 31st May, 1934, when it was superseded by a judgment delivered on 17th April, 1934, full particulars of which appear in earlier issues of this Report. The basic wage declared on this occasion (known as the "Restoration Basic Wage, 1934") was as follows for the six capital cities—

		S.	d.		S.	d.
Sydney	 	67	0	Adelaide	 64	0
Melbourne	 	64	0	Perth	 66	0
Brisbane	 	61	0	Hobart	 67	0

Six Capital cities, 65s.

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the basis of the periodical adjustments to retail price variations was transferred from the "A" series to the "C" series of index-numbers. The latter series covers Food and Groceries; Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses; Clothing; Fuel; Light; Household Utensils; Household Drapery; Fares; and other Miscellaneous household requirements. The base of the table (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. per week. This gave the above rates for the capital cities, which are proportionate to their respective index-numbers. In effect, the new rate for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the "A" series, without the "Powers" 3s., and without the 10 per cent. reduction. Certain towns gained and others lost in comparison with rates under the "A" series, owing to the different relationship of towns under the "A" and the "C" series.

- (iii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.—In May, 1937, the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined Unions for an increase in the basic wage. The Unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the "C" series index be increased from 81s. to 93s., which on current indexnumbers would have represented an average increase of about 10s. per week. The hearing extended from 10th May to 4th June, 1937, and the Court delivered judgment on 23rd June. The chief features of the judgment were:
- (a) Various amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as "loadings" on the rates that would have been payable under the "shilling table" as determined

by the 1934 judgment. The latter was referred to in the judgment as the "needs" portion of the total resultant basic wage. The "loadings" and resultant "total basic wages" for the six capital cities were as follows:—

	City.	1150°	"Needs" Basic Wage.		" Loading."		Tot Basic	
			8.	d.	8.	d.	. s.	d.
Sydney		 	72	0	6	0	78	0
Melbourne		 	69	0	6	0	75	0
Brisbane		 	68	0	6	0	74	0
Adelaide		 	68	o (a)	4	0	72	0
Perth		 	70	o (a)	4	0	74	0
Hobart		 	70	0 (b)	4	0	74	0
Six Ca	pitals	 	70	0	5	0	75	0

⁽a) An additional is, was actually being paid under the "2s. minimum adjustment," provision.
(b) is, less was being paid under the "2s. minimum adjustment" provision.

The above were not to apply to railway employees, to whom the Court granted "loadings" of 5s. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 3s. in South Australia and Tasmania. Workers in the provincial towns were to receive "loadings"—6s. in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland; and 4s. in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The maritime workers were granted a "loading" of 21s. 6d. per month, and the pastoral workers received increases proportionate to the increase of the flat basic rate, from 68s. to 77s. in respect of the basis of piece-work rates, and of 3s. per week for station hands.

The "loadings" were to come into operation by instalments as follows:-

" Loading."	Instalments.	Date of Operation. (First pay period to begin in—)
s. d.	8. d.	
6 0	3 0	July, 1937
	3 0	October ,,
5 0	3 0	July "
N-CETANONIA INTERNA	2 0	October "
4 0	2 0	July "
	2 0	October "
3 0	2 0	July ,,
	I O	October ,,

The maritime, pastoral and gas workers' increases were to become fully operative in the first pay period commencing in July.

(b) The former proviso that no adjustment of wages should take place unless the amount of variation reached at least 2s. was rescinded in favour of minimum variations of Is. per week.

(c) The general policy laid down in the previous judgment in regard to rates for country towns was retained, with the exception that the rates for Geelong and Warrnambool were made the same as those for Melbourne.

(d) The basis of the adjustment of wages in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index-numbers was transferred from the "C" series to a special "Court" series based upon the "C" series, for an explanation of which see pages 37 and 86.

(e) Female and junior rates were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

The main parts of the judgment are reprinted below:

BASIS OF CLAIM.

"The Court is asked by united applications on behalf of organizations of employees covered by its awards to increase the basic wage prescribed therein by an amount which on the present adjusting index-numbers would average about Ios. and also to prescribe that the minimum wage for adult females shall be 60 per cent. of the basic wage for males. The application was made mainly on the ground that since 1934 economic recovery as reflected in increased productivity and national income and the restoration of the level of export prices had been great enough to justify more than full restoration of the basic wage operating at the time the 10 per cent. reduction was made. In the main, restoration of productivity and of national income to the 1929 level notwithstanding alterations in the economic structure was established. The Court in effect was faced with the converse position to that which led it to decide on a reduction in 1931 and it was contended that 'all economic arguments then advanced in favour of a reduction should now be reversed and used in favour of an increase'. The main arguments which led to the reduction were-

Decline in national income; Increasing unemployment; Violent fall in export prices;

Sudden cessation of the expenditure by Governments of moneys borrowed from overseas; and

The precarious position of primary industries.

"The evidence as to the extent of economic recovery since the date of the Court's 10 per cent. reduction order can be summarized as follows:—

"Primary Production.—The following table prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician shows that quantitative production of the principal primary products increased by 25 per cent. between the years 1925–26 and 1934–35:—

Index-Number of Quantity Production in Australia.

lndu	istry and (Froup.		1925-26.	1934-35.
Agriculture—					
Cereals			 	1,000	1,219
Root crops			 	1,000	995
Fruit			 	1,000	1,186
Miscellaneous			 	1,000	1,233
Total Agricultus	re		 	1,000	1,206
Pastoral—Wool			 	1,000	1,218
Dairy produce			 	1,000	1,431
Total			 	1,000	1,255

[&]quot;During the same period the number of persons permanently employed in rural industries increased from 432,134 to 451,177 or approximately 5 per cent. Such later figures as are available indicate that since 1935 there have been only the usual seasonal variations in quantities. Taking the export price index-number as a guide the general average of prices prevailing in 1928–29 has been restored.

"The increased production of gold at higher prices is too well known to call for comment. Prices for base metals are higher than in 1929.

"Manufacturing.—Manufacturing industries since 1928-29 have been

more than restored to the 1929 level.

- "The total value of production computed on the basis of retail prices in 1911 between 1928 and 1936 increased from £93,906,619 to £102,592,707 with less than 1,000 increase in the number of employees engaged. The value of production per employee computed on the same basis increased from £208 in 1928-29 to £228 in 1934-35. Such figures as are available disclose that this increase has been maintained since 1936.
- "Public Finance.—Public finance has vastly improved. States still have budgetary difficulties to contend with mainly owing to deficits in railway undertakings. These difficulties have been taken into account in fixing the railway rates as hereafter appear. Increases of revenues which keep pace with general increase in prosperity, provided due economy is shown and there is no undue haste in remitting emergency taxation, should before long enable governments to pay their way.
- "Private Finance.—In the general field of commerce and finance distributed profits and reserves, adjusted in the same way as wages according to the present purchasing power of money, have been steadily increasing since 1934, and judging by the latest balance-sheets available are still on the up grade. The remarkable increase during the last twelve months in the quoted values of shares in public companies indicates that confidence in present and future stability of private enterprise has been re-established.

NATIONAL INCOME, AND EFFECT OF CESSATION OF OVERSEA BORROWING.

"Using such methods of calculation as are available it may reasonably be inferred that real national income per head is now as great as before the depression. Unemployment has rapidly decreased, and at the moment, with a falling trend, is little if any in excess of that of normal years. Export prices have reached the level of 1928. The Commonwealth has adapted itself mainly by increased manufacture to the absence of overseas borrowing. An able economist called as a witness by the Court-Mr. Reddaway-who, as well as his own opinion, voiced that of eminent economists of the University of Melbourne well acquainted with Australian conditions, effectively contended that 'The effect of overseas borrowing was that men were employed in what was virtually export industry. They were producing public works of various sorts, and although these were not physically exported yet the same immediate effect was obtained by exporting corresponding government obligations. These 'exports' enabled Australia to obtain various commodities as imports in exchange. When the borrowing ceased this particular export industry was of course extinguished. immediate effect was disastrous because the Australian economy could not be readjusted in a day. But if time were allowed for adaptation then there need be no permanent fall in employment and the effect on consumption should be quite small. Previously men had been producing public works for export and obtaining manufactures in exchange; they had now to be transferred either to other export industries, or to producing the manufactures in Australia. Once this was done there would only be a loss of consumption insofar as the new occupations were less productive; and of course any loss on this account might be more than offset by improved efficiency in other industries. This process of adjustment has now been virtually completed.

The figures for overseas trade for 1936–37 will show exports somewhat higher (in Australian currency) than in 1928–29, and imports about £30,000,000 lower. The correspondence is remarkably good considering the other factors which might have altered. Moreover, a direct estimate of the replacement of imports by home production was made by Mr. L. G. Melville of the Commonwealth Bank. Though necessarily subject to a considerable margin of error, this substantially confirmed the view that the expansion has replaced imports to about the value of the pre-depression borrowing.

"So far, therefore, from the absence of borrowing being a source of weakness, it adds greatly to the strength of the position. The new method of manufacturing the goods in Australia (instead of importing them in exchange for the equivalent of public works) may not yield quite such good immediate results; we see this in the fact that the new industries receive protection so that £100 will not buy as much of their products as it would of imports. But this is a comparatively small matter representing a loss of real income of perhaps £5,000,000; it has been much more than offset by increased efficiency in production as a whole which has been secured since 1929 and hardly needs consideration as a separate factor. Whilst there is a very large item to be entered on the credit side in the fact that there is no longer a risk of sudden dislocation due to a restriction of loans. This increased security does not directly add to the immediate power of industry to pay higher wages, but it enables one to take a much more confident view of the future.'

Position of Primary Industries.

"As to primary industries, with the restored export price level the difficulties of graziers and farmers are now mainly attributable to causes which are not so seriously affected by wage level. As Mr. Reddaway further said—"With export prices at present levels the farmers' financial difficulties mostly arise out of the excessive prices at which they bought their land. If they had paid for it in cash they would simply have found they had made a bad investment, and would naturally have had to take the consequences in getting little return on their capital. In fact they largely borrowed the money so that when their equity margin disappeared they were immediately in difficulties. This created a grave social problem, but it is not one which should or can be rectified by adjusting wages. It calls for an adjustment on capital account, and this is in fact being effected through debt adjustment boards and revaluations. Wages only affect the current position and this is for the most part satisfactory; sale prices are about at pre-slump levels whilst money wages and the cost of living are considerably lower."

EMPLOYERS' CONTENTIONS.

"Employers' representatives urged that the Court should not regard this return to pre-depression prosperity as likely to endure. The possibilities of another war were canvassed. Such a possible contingency cannot affect the Court's decision. If such disaster again overtakes civilization then what industrial tribunals do or have done will be of little importance in the inevitable economic collapse which would follow. It was also urged that the restoration of export prices to pre-depression levels and the expanding of manufacturing industries with a corresponding reduction of imports may only be transitory. This may or may not be true. But the upward trend since 1935 has, on the whole, brought the Commonwealth to at least pre-depression levels with the advantage that it does not now rely on a large expenditure of overseas public borrowings.

"The possibilities of the future cannot be foreseen. The Court can only be guided by existing conditions and be prepared at any time to vary its orders as those conditions materially vary, either upwards or downwards.

EFFECTS OF HIGHER WAGES ON INVESTMENT.

"The advocates appearing for employees urged that there should be a substantial addition to the equivalent of the 1929 wage and found support for this claim in the statement of Mr. Reddaway, endorsed as it was by Professors Copland and Giblin and Dr. Wood. This statement definitely asserted that economic recovery justified restoration of the 1929 level and that economic tendencies towards a fresh boom rendered a somewhat higher level advisable. Mr. Reddaway's argument in support of this contention was that unless wage rates were increased the expectation of increased profits will cause entrepreneurs to start superfluous new enterprises or Beyond a point this tendency might excessively expand existing ones. produce a most unhealthy boom, particularly when unemployment had been reduced to normal. It would also be accompanied by a rapid rise in the price of existing assets (already in evidence in the stock and share market). The resulting undesirable speculation would cause trouble if there is a subsequent decline. Higher wages would induce more sober estimates of the prospects whilst delay in raising wages would directly contribute to undue inflation of values. A rise in real wages would now be extremely valuable as a restraining influence, both on the price of existing capital assets and the excessive construction of new ones. A re-distribution of income in favour of wage-earners, who, unlike other classes, spend their share of income without delay, will accelerate the demand for products and so provide solid support for legitimate expenditure on capital goods.

"Applying this theory to existing circumstances, Mr. Reddaway originally urged that the equivalent of the 1929 wage should be restored with an addition of from 2s. to 3s. Subsequently he admitted that he was not in possession of information as to recent advances in real wages by way of increased marginal allowances and did not adhere to the actual addition of from 2s. to 3s. But he adhered to his opinion that the rate fixed by the

Court should exceed the restoration of the 1929 standard.

"Advocates for the employers presented a statement in reply to that of Mr. Reddaway evidently prepared by an expert economist who preferred to remain anonymous. The Court, although it had not an opportunity to discuss with its author the opinions expressed and was deprived of the assistance derived from cross-examination, paid close attention to this document and to Mr. Reddaway's subsequent reply. The statement did not dispute that there should be some rise in the wage level but sought to discount the facts and theories applied thereto on which Mr. Reddaway based his contentions. It is impracticable to analyse paragraph by paragraph this controversy between two economists with different approaches to the problem which the Court must solve. All that need be said is that the statement was closely considered with the mass of spoken and quoted economic material submitted in evidence. The opinions of economic experts of course are not conclusive. But those offered in these proceedings by Mr. Reddaway, unchallenged as they were by any other economist willing to disclose his identity, were more impressive than usual.

Effects of Higher Wages on Consumption.

"In effect the economist's statement in support of an increase of wages is an endorsement of the theory that one of the causes of cycles of depression is a recurring lack of balance in the application of the money income received

by the members of the community. This money income is broadly speaking equal to the money value of all real income of the community in goods made for sale and services rendered for payment in money. For the enjoyment of prosperity in a modern industrial community the money income and the real income should be in a constant full flow of mutual interchange. The spending of all the money income, which has really been created as a result of the production and supply of previous goods and services, now creates a market for further goods and services being produced and offered. As put in the old phrase 'Money would be circulating' and business and employment would be good. Subject to a reservation as to over-spending on producer goods, it is immaterial whether the spending is done by the capitalist section or by the wage-earner section of the community, so long as it is done in the community and done quickly. In either case the money cannot be spent without resulting employment and wages or payment for wage-earners or other workers who supply goods or services. But there is this difference between the spending by the capitalist section and the spending by the wage-earner section of the money of which they gain control. The wage-earner section has to spend its money at once within the community and to that extent keeps alive the market for the suppliers of goods and services. So far as the capitalist section spends at once within the community the money in its control, it also keeps that market alive. But it is more likely to spend some of its money abroad and thus reduce that market. More important, however, is the fact that it may become infected with a lack of confidence in the outcome of investment of that part of its money not spent in consumer goods or services- money commonly called "savings" '-and refrain from investing the savings, with the result that the money is not spent promptly. So far as it so refrains, it kills the market for the suppliers of goods and services, wage-earners lose employment and wages, and other suppliers find it useless to produce. The economic problem therefore is to arrive at a wage level, which, while not so high as to prevent the capitalist section investing all the 'savings' which come into its control, is not so low as to allow money to pass to the capitalist section, which may not spend it promptly within the community, from the wageearner section which would forthwith use it within the community to buy goods and services. (Apart from economic reasons, there are of course humanitarian reasons why the wage level should be made as high as is economically possible, but for the moment, only economic reasons are being considered.) If at any time it is made to appear that the capitalist section for other reasons than an excessively high level of wages then prevailing, is refraining from investing 'savings' in its control, it may be quite good policy to raise the wage level so as to transfer the spending power from it to the wage-earner section. It does not appear to be suggested that this is the position at present in the Commonwealth. But it is conceivable that such a position may exist at some time in a country, while at another time in the same country entrepreneurs may be showing a tendency to invest 'savings' to an excessive extent in producer goods and thus to lead up to a boom and subsequent slump. The two conditions may tend to be alternative, both of them largely due to prevailing states of mind. In either case a raising of the wage level may be indicated as a remedy, but obviously no economic physician can prescribe with precision the proper amount of the dose. Mr. Reddaway and the other economists who concur with him, diagnose the present case as one of a likely boom and slump, and suggest an increase such as has already been referred to. On the other hand the economist with whose aid a statement for the employers was

prepared, is sceptical as to the likelihood of a boom, and thinks that caution should be used in dealing with wages, although he does not appear to be absolutely opposed to any present increase.

PREDEPRESSION WAGE RATES.

"For some years prior to the slump in 1929 the amount of unemployment seems to have been about what is normal in industry in modern conditions. This raises a strong presumption that the wage level during those years had arrived at an average amount most suitable for then existing conditions. If present conditions are in substance similar, or, possibly, somewhat more secure because of internal industrial development, a comparison of the real wage level of those years with the present real level will be a useful guide. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the price index-numbers and other statistics enable a very close comparative measurement to be made.

"The Court's basic wage of the years 1926 to 1929 including the Powers 3s.' and adjusted upon the 'A' series shows the following equivalents on the index-numbers for the first quarter 1937:—

	£ s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sydney	3 17	6	Perth	 3	II	0
	3 14		Hobart	 3	15	6
Brisbane	3 12	6	Launceston	 3	12	6
Adelaide	. 3 9	O	Six Capitals		14	
* * *	o)c	本	* *	*		*

INCREASES IN MARGINAL RATES.

"But in comparing the real wage level of the years 1926–1929 with the present day level there must be brought into account not only the difference in the basic wage but also increases in marginal rates made since those

years.

"In the Metal Trades industries award of 1935 the margins of skilled mechanics (a diminishing and comparatively small section of the total employees of the industry) were increased by 3s. per week. Early this year a further 3s. was added to this increase while 2s. was conceded to most other classes of labour in the industry. In the Textile industry, in devising the first national awards of 1933,(1) rates were reduced in New South Wales and increased in other States, the net result being an appreciable aggregate increase. In some other industries margins have been somewhat increased since 1934. But in many there has been no appreciable change. Some of the increases have been met by re-organization of methods resulting in the employment of less labour. As Mr. Reddaway pointed out, between December, 1928, and September, 1936 (the last statistical quarter available) the index of average wages for adult males in Australia as a whole fell approximately 18 per cent. Over the same period the 'C' series for the six capital cities fell by about 16 per cent., disclosing an appreciable fall in the general average of real wages notwithstanding marginal increases. Furthermore, the construction of the index-number is such that it shows too high a figure at a time by increasing margins because of lack of proper weighting of the skilled and unskilled workers. If relationships between skilled and unskilled groups had been the same, weighting would have no influence. But when the groups which had received marginal increases were substantially in the minority weighting would appreciably alter the ascertaining of a general average. Up to the September quarter of 1936 it is therefore reasonable to conclude, so far as conclusions can be arrived

at from statistical data, that advance in the aggregate of real wages arising from marginal increases up to the first quarter of 1936 was problematic. Increases since that period probably have increased the average of real wages. But unless such an increase is substantial it should not bear much weight in fixing a basic wage level appropriate to present economic circumstances. The increases to skilled tradesmen in the Metal Trades industry, and presumably in other industries, were a long-delayed recognition of the disparity between the wages of skilled and unskilled workmen. Then again such increases did not raise the average earnings of those on or near the base rate. A substantial increase in the basic wage may compel temporary or permanent reconsideration of the higher margins. But that is a matter for the future.

HIGHER BASIC WAGE DESIRABLE.

"After grave consideration the conclusion arrived at is that the present degree of prosperity in the Commonwealth and the existing circumstances of industry make desirable appreciable increases in the basic wage.

DIFFERENTIAL INCREASES.

"But the question whether the increase should be of the same amount throughout the States is one of very serious importance. Hitherto the Court has assessed the basic wage so as to give it a substantially equal value in commodities in all the States, subject to slight modifications where it was thought that the advantages of an equal money wage in the various places covered by the particular award should prevail. The principle of equality in commodity value was appropriate for a basic wage, the main policy of which was to secure a particular standard of living for wage-earners whatever might be the conditions of the industry or district in which they were engaged. The establishment of such a standard was thought to be socially desirable. Even though some industries might find it difficult to provide the wage, it was nevertheless deemed to be better to impose upon them that wage standard, and if they could not naturally sustain it, either aid them in some other way or let them perish. The standard of living aimed at must always be limited by the productivity of the country generally and therefore inasmuch as the Court cannot differentiate between the wageearners according to their dependants, the basic wage-earner with a large family must often suffer and see his family suffer lamentable deprivations. The Court has no power to remedy this evil. So far as the basic wage is imposed for the purpose of providing for fundamental needs it should be substantially uniform in real value. But where an addition is to be made to the basic wage because of prosperity which may not exist to the same degree nor at all in some States, or because of some economic purpose the desirability of which varies in different States, there is not the same reason for uniformity in the addition.

BASIS OF NEW BASIC WAGE.

"The wage assessed on the basis introduced in 1934 and now in force was regarded by the Court as closely approximating the equivalent of the then Harvester standard (without the 'Powers 3s.'). 'Adjusted as it now is by the 'C' series of index-numbers the present rate maintains that approximation. This 'needs' basic wage will continue, but with loading additions, because of present prosperity and of stabilizing reasons. These loading additions will not be uniform but are assessed in amount according to the circumstances of the State concerned. They will not be adjustable but constant. The amount of the 'needs' basic wage plus the respective loading will be the total basic wage for the purpose of the award in which they are prescribed.

"After considering the comparative suitability for industry of the different States, their industrial development, advantages, and handicaps, and the material submitted, in respect of South Australia particularly, the opinion was formed that the highest loading should be made for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland and a lower loading for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

"South Australia financially is the weakest of the States and has only one highly developed manufacturing enterprise, motor body building, established in the days when a lower wage level to some extent balanced the disadvantages

of distance from the eastern market.

"The result of imposing a basic wage which would bring South Australian wage costs to the same level as those of other States would probably accelerate the tendency to concentrate the motor industry in one of the eastern capitals. The Court is anxious not to take any action which of itself may disturb the present distribution of industrial activity amongst States.

"In the South Australian Railways it also seems likely that too high a rise in wage costs would probably result in curtailment of services which must outweigh benefits of increased nominal wages. Similar considerations

apply to Tasmania and Western Australia.

"The loadings in cases where the basic wage is assessed on Six Capital or other combinations of index-numbers appear later herein.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

"As to the basic wage in provincial districts, generally speaking, the existing differentiation of 3s. between their rates and those of metropolitan districts will be continued.

FEMALE RATES.

"The minimum rates for adult females it is thought should be increased so as to be substantially in the same proportion to the new total basic wage as they bore to the present basic wage in the respective awards.

"COURT" SERIES OF INDEX-NUMBERS.

"The Commonwealth Statistician has informed the Court that there is much misunderstanding concerning the position of his Department in relation to the basic wage. Many people seem to think that because the index-numbers, which are used by this Court for purposes of adjustment, are compiled by the Statistician, he has some connexion with the fixation and adjustment of the wage. Inquiries are made of his Department as if it had some official supervision of the wage. Quite obviously conditions which create this impression are improper. Any custom or practice which engenders this false belief concerning his Department's functions should be abandoned. It is suggested that the Court should have prepared and issued its own series of retail price index-numbers to be used for adjustment of the basic wage in its awards, this Court series to be based upon and to correspond with the Statistician's "All Items" series, but to be specially numbered in a manner much more convenient for adjustment of the basic wage than any other series. This Court's series would be issued by the Court and not by the Statistician.

"The Court is also informed by the Statistician that he and the State Statisticians have decided that very soon the 'All Items' index-numbers, although compiled on the same material as at present, will be calculated to a different base. This would cause a change from the numbering in the present 'C' series and necessitate a consequential alteration in nearly all the Court's awards unless obviated by the Court in some way. For this reason, also, it is desirable that the Court should issue a retail price index series of its own, the numbering of which would remain the same, notwith-standing any change by the Statistician of the base to which his 'All Items'

index-numbers are calculated. As the Court will have to vary its awards in order to prescribe the new basic wage, it is a convenient time to introduce its own table and this will be done. The table will be prepared from the 'C' series as follows:—

"At present the Court's adjustable basic wage—the 'needs' basic wage as it has been termed herein—is assessed at such an amount that if the 'C' series number for a quarter were 1,000 the corresponding 'needs' basic wage would be 81s. The Court's present table of wages is compiled on this basis. For the Court's own series the numbers will be obtained thus—The 'C' series number for the quarter in question will be multiplied by $\frac{81}{1,000} = .081$, and the first three numbers on the left of the product

will be the corresponding number in the Court's series. That corresponding number will itself state in whole and decimal figures the number of shillings with current purchasing power equivalent to that of 81s. when the 'C' series index-number is 1,000."

The "basic" wage rates of the Federal Court operative on 1st Decmber, 1938, for the chief localities shown are as follows, including the "loadings" referred to above viz.:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
New South Wales—			South Australia—		
Sydney	81	0	Adelaide	 76	0
Newcastle*	8I	0	Five Towns	 	0
Broken Hill	82	0	Western Australia—		
Five Towns	81	0			
			Perth	 76	0
Victoria—			Kalgoorlie	 90	0
Melbourne)		Geraldton	 82	0
Geelong			Five Towns	 77	0
Warrnambool	79	0	Tasmania—		
Mildura			Hobart	 76	0
Yallourn	85	6	Launceston	 75	0
Five Towns	79	0	Queenstown (a)	 66	6
			Five Towns	 75	0
Queensland—			Thinks The The	4.0	
Brisbane	75	0	Thirty Towns	 77	0
Five Towns	76	0	Six Capital Cities	 78	0
* Bas	ed on Sydno	ey.	(a) Fixed rate.		

With the exception of those mentioned above, the rate for provincial towns is 3s. less than that of their capital city.

3. State Basic Wages.—(i) New South Wales.—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on the 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, its last declaration being that of 24th August, 1925. The Board of Trade ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926 established the

Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April, 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. The Commission was directed inter alia, "not more frequently than once in every six months to determine a standard of living and to declare the living wages based upon such standard for adult male and female employees in the State." The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1932, directed the Commission within twenty-eight days from the end of the months of March and September to adjust the living wages so declared to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and two children from 1914 to 1925; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, with family allowances for other dependent children.

Employees in rural industries are not covered by the rates shown in the following table; a living wage for rural workers of £3 6s. per week was in force for twelve months from October, 1921, and a rate of £4 4s. operated from June, 1927, to December, 1929, when the power of industrial tribunals

to fix a living wage for rural workers was withdrawn.

The variations in the living wage determined by the Industrial tribunals of New South Wales are shown below:—

Basic Wage Variations in New South Wales.

Male.				Female.						
Date of Declaration.		ic W		Date of De	claration.	laration.			age ek.	
	£	s.	d.				£	8.	d.	
6th February, 1914	 2	8	0							
7th December, 1915	 2	12	6							
8th August, 1916	 2	15	6			100				
5th September, 1918	 3	0	0	17th Decembe	r, 1918		I	IO	0	
8th October, 1919	 3	17	0	23rd Decembe	r, 1919		I	19	0	
8th October, 1920	 4	5	0	23rd Decembe	r, 1920		2	3	0	
Sth October, 1921	 4	2	0	22nd December			- 2	I	0	
2th May, 1922	 3	18	0	9th October, 1	922		I	19	6	
oth April, 1923	 3	19	0	(a)			2	0	0	
7th September, 1923	 4	2	0				2	Ι	6	
th August, 1925	 4	4	0				2	2	6	
7th June, 1927	 4	5	0				2	6	C	
oth July, 1927	 4	4	0							
20th December, 1929	 4	2	6				2	4	6	
26th August, 1932	 3	IO	0				I	18	C	
11th April, 1933	 3	8	6				I	17	C	
20th October, 1933	 3	6	6				I	16	. (
26th April, 1934	 3		6					16	6	
18th April, 1935	 3		6				I	17	(
24th April, 1936	 3		0	•••			(b)I	17	6	
27th October, 1936	 3		0	,			I	18	(
24th April, 1937	 3	II	6(c)	A TOTAL			I	18	6	

⁽a) Date from 1923 on same as for declaration of male rate.
(b) Rate declared, £1 158. 6d., but law amended to provide a rate for females at 54 per cent. of that

(c) Hereafter wages are fixed and adjusted quarterly in accordance with the practice of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for details of which and latest rates see below.

Following on the judgment of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court referred to on page 77, the Government of New South Wales decided to bring the State Basic Wage into line with the Federal rates ruling in the State, and secured an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) to give effect thereto. The Act was passed on 7th October, 1937, and came into operation from the commencement of the first pay period in October, practically from 1st October, 1937. The general principles laid down by the Commonwealth Court were followed as closely as practicable and provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's "All Items" Retail Price Index Numbers, shortly known as the "Court" Series of Index Numbers. The Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the "prosperity loadings" as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions fixed at 3s. per week below the metropolitan rate; and Crown employees, as defined, received a "prosperity loading" of 5s. per week, as against the 6s. laid down for employees in outside industry. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; to define boundaries within which the various rates are to operate; and to specify the appropriate "Court" Series retail price index numbers to which they are to be related.

Compared with State adult basic wages of £3 IIs. 6d. per week for males, and £1 I8s. 6d. for females operative at the time, the alteration represented for males increases of 6s. 6d. in Sydney; 3s. 6d. in Country districts (with certain exceptions); and 4s. 6d. for railway and other Crown employees as defined by the Act. For females the increases were 54 per cent. of the foregoing, and amounted to 3s. 6d., 3s., and 2s. 6d., respectively.

The latest rates payable for the metropolitan area under this system of fixation and adjustment are £4 is. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. 6d. for adult females, applicable from the first pay period commencing in December, 1938.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales, and a brief account of the main features of the system appears in par. 5.

(ii) Victoria.—Up to October, 1934, no basic wage was fixed by any State authority in Victoria, but the Wages Boards followed the rates of the Federal Court to a large extent, and also made similar periodical adjustments to variations in retail prices. With the passing of The Factories and Shops Acts, Nos. 4,275 of 1934 (proclaimed to come into operation on 17th October, 1934) and 4461 of 1936, it is now obligatory on all Wages Boards to adopt Federal Award rates and conditions "which such Boards are under the Factory and Shops Acts empowered to include in their determinations". The Act further provides for the Secretary for Labour to make adjustments of wages according to variations in retail price indexnumbers without calling the Boards together for the purpose, in respect of all Determinations which include an adjustment clause.

The latest federal rate for Melbourne is 79s. per week for males operative from 1st December, 1938, and the female rate approximately 54 per cent. of that.

(iii) Queensland.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the Industrial Arbitration Act 1916 and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic" wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic wage was declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the "basic" or "living" wage. The declarations of the Industrial Court are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette and the various rates declared are as follows:—

Basic Wage Variations in Queensland.

Dat	e of Ope	ration		Adult Ba	sic Wage.
Dav	c or ope		•	Male.	Female.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
st March, 1921		16.000		 4 5 0	2 3 0
st March, 1922				 4 0 0	2 I O
8th September, 1925	(a)			 4 5 0	2 3 0
st August, 1930				 4 0 0	2 I C
st December, 1930				 3 17 0	1 19 6
st July, 1931				 3 14 0	I 19 0
st April, 1937				3 18 0	2 I C
st April, 1937	::			 4 1 0	2 3 0

(a) Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

The rates shown above are applicable throughout the South-Eastern Division of the State; allowances are added for the following divisions:—Northern, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; and South-Western, 7s. 4d. Half of these allowances are granted to females.

(iv) South Australia.—The Industrial Code 1920 provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage whenever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living" wage, but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Acts 1920–1935, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The variations in the living wages determined by the Board of Industry are shown below:—

Basic Wage Variations in South Australia.

Male		Female.						
Date of Operation.	Basic Wage per Week.	Date of Operation.		Basic W				
	£ s. d.			£ s.	d.			
4th August, 1921	 3 19 6	1st September, 1921		I 15	0			
27th April, 1922	 3 17 6							
8th November, 1923	 3 18 6							
15th May, 1924	 4 2 0	13th November, 1924		I 18	0			
13th August, 1925	 4 5 6	3rd September, 1925		I 19	6			
30th October, 1930	 3 15 0	15th January, 1931		I 15	0			
10th September, 1931	 3 3 0	24th December, 1931		III	6			
7th November, 1935	 3 6 0	16th January, 1935		I 13	0			
7th January, 1937	 3 9 6	29th April, 1937		I 14	9			
25th November, 1937	 3 14 0	25th November, 1937		1 16	6			
5th January, 1939	3 18 0	5th January, 1939		I 18	0			

(v) Western Australia.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1935, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three

members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1935 provides that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(a) a "basic" wage to operate from the 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers; and (b) wherever and whenever necessary, differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic" wage means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations

a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1930 for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when an official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of is. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1925 was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees

at £2 5s. 11d. per week.

The variations in the annual declarations of the Court of Arbitration are shown in the following table:—

Basic Wage Variations in Western Australia.

Date of Operation.]	Metr	opoli	itan	Are	a.		Sou	th-W Divi			d				s Are		
Date of Speciation		Male	Э.	F	ema	ale.		Mal	e.	F	ema	le.		Mal	е.	F	ema	ale.
	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d
1st July, 1926	 4	5	0	2	5	II	4	5	0	2	5	II	4	5	0	2	5	II
1st July, 1929	 4	7	0	2	7	0	4	7	0	2	7	0	a4	7	0	a_2	7	C
1st July, 1930	 4	6	0	2	6	5	4	5	0	2	5	II	4	.5	0	2	5	H
1st July, 1931	 3	18	0	2	2	2	3	17	0	2	I	8	3	17	0	2	I	8
st July, 1932	 3	12	0	I	18	II	3	13	6	I	19	8	3	18	0	2	2	2
1st July, 1933	 3	8	0	I	16	9	3	9	6	I	17	6	3	17	6	2	I	I
st July, 1934	 3	9	6	· I	17	6	3	IO	0	I	17	IO	3	19	6	2	2	I
st July, 1935	 3	IO	6	I	18	I	3	II	2	I	18	5	4	4	4	2	5	(
st July, 1936	 3	IO	6	I	18	I	3	II	9	I	18	9	4	6	0	2	6	
st July, 1937	 3	13	9	I	19	IO	3	14	8	2	0	4	4	7	0	2	7	(
6th July, 1937 (b)	 3	14	II	2	0	5	3	15	IO	2	0	ΙI	4	7	0	2	7	(
st July, 1938	 4	0	0	2	3	2	4	I	0	2	3	9	4	13	3	2	IO	4
30th July, 1938 (b)	 4	I	I	2	3	9	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	15	2	2	II	1

⁽a) Excluding Gold-fields areas, where rates were the same as those operating from 1st July, 1926. (b) Quarterly adjustment.

⁽vi) Tasmania.—No State basic wage is fixed by any State authority in Tasmania, but Wages Boards follow to a large extent the rates of the Federal Court, and adjust wages in accordance with variations in retail price indexnumbers. The latest Federal rate for Hobart is £3 16s. operative from 1st March, 1938.

(vii) Rates Prescribed .- The "basic" wage rates for the metropolitan areas of State industrial tribunals at present in force are summarized in the following table :-

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	" Basic "	Wage.	Date of	Totalla W-14
State.	Males.	Females.	Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	£ s. d. (a)4 1 0 (b) (c) 4 1 0 3 18 0 (d) 4 1 1 (b)	£ s. d. 2 3 6 (b) 2 3 0 1 18 0 2 3 9 (b)	1.12.38 (b) 1.4.38 5.1.39 30.7.38 (b)	Man, wife, and child (b) Man, wife, and three children "" " two ", (b)

(a) Plus child allowances. Country rates for males are generally speaking 3s. below the metropolitan rate, and the female rate 54 per cent. of the resultant rate.
(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.
(c) Allowances are added as follows for country districts:—Northern, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; and South-Western, 7s. 4d. Half of these allowances are granted to females.
(d) Metropolitan area. "Basic" wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males, £4 15s. 2d.; females, £2 11s. 5d. Agricultural Areas and S.W. Land Division—males, £4 2s. 2d.; females, £2 4s. 4d.

4. Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire into the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :-

					£ s. d.
Sydney				• •	5 17 I
Melbourne			• •		5 16 6
Brisbane			• •		5 6 2
Adelaide					5 16 I
Perth					5 I3 II
Hobart					5 16 11
Six Capital	ls (Weigh	ted Avera	age)		5 15 8

The recommendations of this Commission were not carried out, owing largely to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

- 5. Child Endowment.—(i) General.—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has assumed importance in Australia, and is in operation in certain instances.
- (ii) The New South Wales Scheme. The first attempt in Australia to institute the system was made in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, but the subject again came up in the session of 1926-27, when Acts, which have

^{*} The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

been amended during subsequent years, provided for the payment of child allowances. These allowances were paid as from 23rd July, 1927. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances were to be paid only to the extent to which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the basic wage plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that, subject to the last-mentioned provision, child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales were made from a fund created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax during 1930 was fixed at I per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £ on all wages above £3 per week. The amount of levy collected during 1932-33 was £2,409,034, and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from the Special Income and Wages Tax (see p. 118), which is also used for other social services.

(iii) Commonwealth Public Service.—The first system of child endowment in Australia was instituted within the Commonwealth Public Service. It came into operation on 1st November, 1920, when, following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage,* the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum on salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, these allowances were confirmed as a permanent part of the salary scheme, and the necessary fund to meet them was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers. In effect, therefore, the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

I. General.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

[•] The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C.) in a Supplementary Report suggested that the wage of £5 16s. recommended by the Commission be split up into a flat basic wage payment of £4, and a child endowment of 12s. per week for each child, the fund for the payment of the latter allowance to be created by a tax on employers of 10s. 9d. per week per employee.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 27 while particulars for the year 1937 are furnished in the present Report.

2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1937.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1937 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1937 was 342, as compared with 235 during the previous year. In New South Wales 296 disputes occurred, 237 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1937 amounted to 557,111 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 497,248 working days lost during 1936. The estimated loss of wages was £506,745 in 1937, as compared with £468,825 for the year 1936.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1937.

			Estab-	Work	people Inv	olved.	100	Esti-
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	lish- ments In- volved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	mated Loss in Wages.
	New South Wales-		-					
I.	Wood, saw-mills, etc	. I	I	15		15	30	30
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc	22	103	8,210	1,743	9,953		128,738
III.	Food, drink, etc	. 8	8	1,272	375	1,647		4,222
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc		4	600		600	2,890	2,064
VI.	Other manufacturing .		5	1,496		1,496	3,706	2,148
VII.	Building		I	15		15	90	IOI
VIII.	\(\begin{aligned} \int (a) \text{ Coal-mining } \\ (b) \text{ Other mining, quarries, etc.} \end{aligned}		251	67,873	1,292	69,165	230,575	243,975
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	7 2	7 2	2,99I 240		2,991	2,040	16,055
XIV.	Miscellaneous		9	1,611	105	1,716	6,838	4,025
111.		-						
	Total	. 296	391	84,323	3,515	87,838	434,617	403,158
I.	Victoria— Wood, saw-mills, etc.		100			11000		- 6-0
IV.	Wood, saw-mills, etc Clothing, textiles, etc		I	30	1::-	30	2,490	1,678
VI.	Other manufacturing .		I	53 774	28	53 802	159	7,742
VII.	Building		I	5	10	15	90	110
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	- -	5	2,605	6	2,611	53,272	46,672
XIV.	Miscellaneous		2	303		303	3,514	900
	Total	. II	II	3,770	44	3,814	70,753	57,182
	Queensland—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc	. 4	4	90	134	224	3,373	2,896
III.	Food, drink, etc		2	165	35	200	5,000	5,000
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining Other land transport .		3	327	10	337	6,836	7,441
XI.	Other land transport . Shipping, wharf labour, etc		I	200 IO	24	200 34	200 272	150
		. 10	II	792	203	995	15,681	15,699
I.	South Australia— Wood, saw-mills, etc.		10	100		100	2,600	7.050
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	I	I	30		30	60	1,350
III.	Food, drink, etc		ī	687		687	687	600
VI.	Other manufacturing .		ī	380		380	380	300
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc	. I	I	30		30	60	60
XIV.	Miscellaneous	I	I	30	52	82	164	84
	Total	. 6	15	1,257	52	1,309	3,951	2,464
	Western Australia-							
I.	Wood, saw-mills, etc.	I	1	220		220	5,720	4,040
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc		2	IOI		101	900	634
III.	Food, drink, etc. Books, printing, etc. Other manufacturing	. 2	28	310	5	315	1,085	1,185
VI.	Other manufacturing	I	7	35	200	50	1,000	841
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc	. 3		250		450		2,000
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.		3	448		448	3,545 285	3,550
XIV.	Miscellaneous		ī	62		62	62	60
	Total	12	4.5	1,445	220	1,665	14,397	12,570

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1937—continued.

	•		Estab-	Work	people Inv	olved.	Working	Esti-
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	ments In- volved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	mated Loss in Wages.
VIII.	Tasmania— (a) Coal-mining	4	7	374	5	379	17,016	14,964
VIII. XI. XIV.	Northern Territory— (b) Other mining, quarries, etc. Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Miscellaneous	i i	I I	61 81 18	13	74 81 18	. 444 162 90	468 150 90
-	Total	3	3	160	13	173	696	708
III. III. IV. VI. VIII. VIII. X. XI. XIV.	Australia— Wood, saw-mills, etc. Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc. Clothing, textiles, etc. Books, printing, etc. Other manufacturing Building ((a) Coal-mining ((b) Other mining, quarries, etc. Other land, transport Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Miscellaneous	4 29 12 5 1 8 2 249 12 1 5	13 110 39 5 2 14 2 266 12 1 1 5	365 8,431 2,434 652 35 2,900 20 71,179 3,530 200 350 2,024	1,877 415 15 228 10 1,313 24 157	365 10,308 2,849 653 50 3,128 30 72,492 3,543 200 374 2,181	10,840 171,258 11,608 3,049 1,000 17,114 180 307,699 20,736 200 2,759 10,668	7,098 132,338 11,007 2,144 841 12,190 211 313,052 20,133 150 2,422 5,159
	Total	342	483	92,121	4,052	96,173	557,111	506,74

- 3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1937.—(i) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1937 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show an increase compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (342) which occurred in 1937, no less than 249 were in connexion with the coal-mining industry, and, of these 237 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss of wages through all disputes in Australia was £506,745. The loss through 237 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £243,975, or 48 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.
- (ii) Details regarding Principal Disputes.—The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 557,111. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1937 are given below:—

Interstate.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations. During the year 1937, no disputes of an interstate character occurred.

New South Wales.—Alleged irritation tactics by the unions concerned in a demand for an increase of 3s. per week in wages resulted in a lock-out by metal trades employers in Sydney in March, 1937. Fifty-five establishments and about 2,000 employees were involved in this dispute which lasted for more than six weeks. Negotiations between the Metal Trades Employers' Association and Union officials brought the dispute to a conclusion satisfactory to the employees concerned.

A claim by two miners for "deficient place" was the cause of a stoppage involving 150 workpeople at Scarborough in April, 1937. Direct negotiations having failed to effect a settlement of the dispute, a Compulsory Conference was called by the Conciliation Commissioner, and as a result the parties concerned agreed to abide by the decision of an arbitrator mutually agreed upon. The arbitrator granted the claim made by the miners and work was resumed after a stoppage of nearly three months.

Engineers at Morts Dock, Sydney, were involved in a dispute in September, 1937, caused by the refusal of the employees to accept an interpretation of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court of a clause in its award. Negotiations between representatives of the parties to the dispute finally resulted in the employees' demands being granted. Work was resumed by the 167 work-people involved after a stoppage of more than six months.

Approximately 900 coal-miners were involved in a dispute at the John Darling and Burwood Collieries, Belmont, in September, 1937. The cause of the stoppage was reported to be the objection by the employees to the company choosing men to operate coal loading machines without regard to seniority. After a stoppage of nearly three months direct negotiations between the parties resulted in a resumption of work on conditions similar to those operating before the dispute.

Victoria.—The question of safety was the principal cause of a dispute involving coal miners at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, in March, 1937. Approximately 800 workpeople were effected and operations at the colliery were suspended for a period of about two months. Several conferences between the parties were held but no satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute could be arrived at. Finally, at a conference convened by the Acting Premier on 7th May, the representatives of all parties concerned unanimously accepted proposals which formed a basis for settlement of the dispute. These proposals were—

- (I) Pending enactment by the Victorian Parliament of legislation amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act the provisions of the New South Wales Act with regard to—
 - (a) the introduction of safety lamps;(b) conditions relating to their use; and
 - (c) provisions relating to shot-firing; shall apply to the State Coal Mine.
- (2) The Railways Commissioners and Mine Manager undertake to act according to the instructions of the Inspector of Mines in the matter of "grunching" pending any appeal by them to a Court to be created when required, similar to the Court of Coal Mines Regulation under the New South Wales Act.
- (3) This arrangement is not to prejudice the right of the Miners' Federation to submit, at the proper time, suggested amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1928.

Tasmania.—A demand by contract miners for a guaranteed minimum wage owing to hard coal was given as the cause of a stoppage at Cornwall Colliery in February, 1937. Several conferences of the parties concerned were held but the proposals for settlement were rejected by the miners. However, in June, the miners decided to accept an agreement by which the company granted practically all the conditions asked at the beginning of the dispute, and the 98 workpeople involved resumed work after a stoppage of nearly five months.

4. Industrial Disputes, 1933 to 1937.—(i) Australia.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1933 to 1937, and the aggregate for the whole period:—

Industrial Disputes.—Australia	Industrial	Disputes.	-Australia
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	Manu-	Building.	Mining. (Gr	oup VIII.)	Transport,	Miscel-	ALL
Year.	facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	(Group VII.)	Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.	Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)		GROUPS.
			Num	BER.			
	-6		50	6	ı	15	90
1933	16		52		6	35	155
1934	13	I	108	9	21	20	183
1935	21	4	171	13	3	15	235
1936	30 59	3 2	249	12	6	14	342
		10	671	49	37	99	1,005
1933-37	139	10	0/1	49	3/	(99	2,000
			Workpeopi	E INVOLV	ED.	Autil Su	
	F 261		17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1933	5,361		23,622	7,862	3,169	8,867	50,858
1934	7,284	54 49	31,519	2,795	6,142	2,731	47,322
1935		581	45,600	7,022	375	1,529	60,58
1936	5,480				574	2,181	96,173
1937	17,353	30	72,492	3,543	3/4		90,170
1933-37 · ·	39,564	714	190,694	26,637	10,310	17,134	285,053
			Working I	DAYS LOS	т.		
			00	-6 -0-		1 77 9	*** 056
1933	31,625		48,528	26,985	100	4,718	370,386
1934	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	
1935	62,423	1,294	162,633	64,824	100,774	103,176	495,124
1936	199,641	2,337	224,113	37,582	8,087	25,488	497,248
1937	214,869	180	307,699	20,736	2,959	10,668	557,111
1933-37	582,436	3,919	933,336	191,927	125,922	194,285	2,031,82
	rei si la sola	Est	IMATED LOS	s in Wa	GES.	nisteni unit	
en de la propertie de la prope	100.00				c	£	£
	£	£	£	£	£		
1933	23,407		44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1934	49,364	80	186,027	37,896	10,164	34,328	317,85
1935	47,079	1,143	164,648	57,791	61,249	58,686	390,590
1936	160,259	1,846	249,767	36,408	5,480	15,065	468,82
1937	165,618	211	313,052	20,133	2,572	5,159	506,74
1933-37	445,727	3,280	958,421	175,911	79,555	116,179	1,779,07

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1937 these disputes represented 73 per cent. of the total for the year, the same percentage as the previous year.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 933,336, representing 46 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

(ii) States.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1933 to 1937, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes.

4			Establish-	Work	people Inv	olved.	Working	Estimated
State or Territory.	Year.	Number.		Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
New South Wales	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	54 117 134 188 296	143 129 162 231 391	13,406 33,065 31,350 50,557 84,323	1,663 2,943 2,055 1,728 3,515	15,069 36,008 33,405 52,285 87,838	53,104 213,753 301,345 432,513 434,617	£ 48,760 196,265 237,707 414,375 403,158
Victoria	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	12 19 20 10	28 84 30 22 11	7,156 8,074 7,658 1,599 3,770	294 354 243 224 44	7,450 8,428 7,901 1,823 3,814	26,693 108,872 45,713 12,251 70,753	20,416 82,438 31,280 9,899 57,182
Queensland	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	11 7 13 12 10	11 830 29 12	2,636 2,453 1,794 1,052 792	884 420 201 194 203	3,520 2,873 1,995 1,246 995	13,876 29,718 73,351 14,653 15,681	10,077 24,200 57,960 12,325 15,699
South Australia	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	1 1 3 1 6	1 5 1 15	50 44 340 101 1,257	52	50 44 340 101 1,309	100 11 2,463 505 3,951	90 17 1,557 400 2,464
Western Australia	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	10 10 11 19 12	10 16 29 49 45	3,644 3,309 3,597 3,408	276 176 6 1,309 220	3,920 3,485 3,603 4,717 1,665	16,896 17,792 71,976 32,408 14,397	14,530 14,699 61,901 27,714 12,570
Tasmania	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	I I 4 4		75 70 369 374	4 6 5	75 74 375 379	1,200 148 3,718 17,016	1,050 91 3,212 14,964
Northern Territory	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	I I I I	1 1 3	21 18 4 32 160	8 2 8 13	29 20 4 40 173	87 240 128 1,200 696	125 240 100 900 708
Aust. Cap. Territory {	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937		::		•	::		::
Australia	1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	90 155 183 235 342	195 1,061 257 320 483	26,988 46,963 44,813 57,118 92,121	3,125 3,895 2,509 3,469 4,052	30,113 50,858 47,322 60,587 96,173	111,956 370,386 495,124 497,248 557,111	95,048 317,859 390,596 468,825 506,745

^{5.} Duration of Industrial Disputes.—(i) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of

Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) Australia—1933 to 1937.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1933 to 1937 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes-Australia.

			Work	rpeople Invo	olved.		
Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
	-		3.00				£
	1933	43	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,664
Marie Company of the	1934	53	14,773	570	15,580	15,547	16,295
day and less	1935	50 89	20,378	845	21,223	21,223	23,564
	1937	140	41,050	966	42,016	42,016	44,649
	1933	II	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
	1934	19	3,087	175	3,262	6,524	6,166
days and more than I day	1935	34	8,173	327	8,500	17,000	16,959
	1936	37	9,176	403	9,579	19,156	20,382
en par parti	1937	72	17,695	307	18,002	36,004	36,749
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
	1934	13	4.249	72	4,321	12,815	11,544
days and more than 2 days	1935	12	2,900	206	3,106	9,318	9,555
	1936	19	4,636	685	5,321	15,963	16,923
	1937	20	5,776	55	5,831	17,493	19,444
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	3,320
ver 3 days and less than I	1934	22	11,383	256	11,639	50,481	43,435
week (6 days)	1935	15	2,333	132	2,465	10,780	11,076
	1936	33	8,252	545	8,797	38,170	38,853
	1937	37	11,041	1,177	12,210	56,114	53,330
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
	1934	22	5,505	707	6,212	52,031	46,608
week and less than 2 weeks	1935	29	4,727	108	4,835 6,947	41,966	38,043 48,248
	1936	25	6,774 7,312	947	8,259	62,352	60,061
					2,082		ar 200
	1933	6	1,883	1,743	5,973	20,762 88,351	78,063
weeks and less than 4 weeks	1934	20	4,230	817	5,727	88,499	68,454
Works and loss than 4 works	1936	16	2,884	424	3,308	53,261	46,705
	1937	16	3,418	202	3,620	52,241	44,986
	1933	I	26		26	702	505
	1934	8	2,603	110	2,713	70,053	57,498
weeks and less than 8 weeks	1935	14	6,541	185	6,726	170,255	134,69
	1936	IO	1,170	218	1,284	37,704	28,67
	1937	9	3,546	210	3,764	129,688	95,80
1	1933	2	19	I	20	1,120	847
	1934	2	1,133	25	1,158	74,584	58,250
weeks and over	1935	9 6	3,848	164	1,774	265,260	96,839
	1936	8	2,283	180	2,463	161,203	151,719
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	1934	155	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,850
Total	1935	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596
Market State and Company and and	1936	235	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	468,82
	1937	342	92,121	4,052	96,173	557,111	506,74

- 6. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) General.—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :-(I) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.
- (ii) Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1931 to 1937.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes-Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CELEBRATION SERVICES		N	UMBER.			G.		
. Wages—		1		. Congression				1
(a) For increase	42		5	I	10		16	28
/15 A t A		17	11			9	I	20 I
(c) Other wage questions	4 3I	16	26	4	3	5	48	77
. Hours of Labour—	31	10	20	14	31	44	40	77
(a) For reduction		2	2				I	2
	3	2	2					2
1	~ 1	. 1		~	6	2		
. Trade Unionism—	7		1000	7	0	-	4	4
(a) Against employment								
of non-unionists.	8	I	2	I				
(b) Other union questions		_			8	4	4	5
. Employment of particular	5	4	3	3	0	12	16	24
		**					81	0 -
classes or persons	44	50	50	35	52	53		80
. Working conditions	51	22	II	9	25	40	43	72
0.11	5 8	5	2	*6	3	I	5	II
Other causes	0	13	15	16	13	13	16	38
Total	208	134	127	90	155	183	235	342
			-		1			
\$3.00 BOOK		WORKPEO	PLE INVO	LVED.				
. Wages-								
(a) For increase	8,633	2,053	1,295	29	7,210	2,161	2,014	7,67
(b) Against decrease	563	7,108	7,327	2,178	2,817	339	40	7,0
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	3,999	5,417	4,336	8,335	11,804	12,930	21,5
. Hours of Labour-		3,,,,,	3,1	4755	-1333	,,,,,,	1330	,5
(a) For reduction	460	192	198				20	4:
(b) Other disputes re		-,-		1				4.
hours	1,819		0 - 1	2,620	300	1,601	488	1,4
. Trade Unionism—				-,	309	-,00-	400	-,4,
(a) Against employment	DAGGE							
of non-unionists	5,370	.9	17	89	383	581	1,612	3,54
(b) Other union questions	1,418	2,240	501	705	2,184	2,532	4,011	5,88
	-,4-0	-,-40	301	703	2,104	-,334	4,011	5,00
				100000		THE STATE OF THE S		
. Employment of particular	TT.370	12.023	12.556	TT 802	T5 628	TT 407	22 078	20 11
. Employment of particular classes or persons	11,370	12,023	12,556	11,803	15,638	11,497	22,978	20,40
Employment of particular classes or persons	10,785	6,659	2,804	4,503	6,062	11,298	10,985	17,8
Employment of particular classes or persons	10,785	6,659 1,053	2,804	4,503	6,062 1,045	11,298	10,985	17,8
Employment of particular classes or persons	10,785	6,659	2,804	4,503	6,062	11,298	10,985	17,8

[•] The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

32,917

30,113

50,858

47,322

50,283

37,667

60,587

Causes of Industrial Disputes-Australia-continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
		Workin	G DAYS	Lost.				
Wages-								
(a) For increase	100,069	15,425	5,990	87	108,277	72,567	33,439	144,37
(b) Against decrease	9,438		123,571	17,431			120	3
(c) Other wage questions	78,183			18,736			32,068	107,90
. Hours of Labour-	, , , , ,	13// 1	,,,,	,, ,	, , ,			
(a) For reduction	2,774	152	2,894		0.65.		340	1,89
(b) Other disputes re	-1//		, , , ,					
hours	15,111			8,895	1,748	48,878	9,577	4,44
. Trade Unionism—		15 57 33						
(a) Against employment								
of non-unionists	91,002			. 89				20,75
(b) Other union questions	32,388	11,752	6,261	1,421	10,774	11,696	9,616	9,56
. Employment of particular								100
classes or persons	191,723			31,799		144,453		138,42
Working conditions	73,562	17,106		22,865				85,74
Sympathetic	24,066	4,070			11,174			11,23
Other causes	5,212	3,816	3,860	10,633	23,083	75,618	8,585	32,74
Total	623,528	245,991	212,318	111,956	370,386	495,124	497,248	557,11

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working

conditions," and "employment of particular classes or persons."

The number of disputes concerning "wages" in 1937 was 106, representing 31 per cent. of the total. The heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coalmining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1937 numbered 80, or 23 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 72, or 21 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 258, or 75 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. Results of Industrial Disputes—(i) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz.:—

(a) In favour of workpeople; (b) In favour of employer; (c) Compromise; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(11) Results in each State, 1937.—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1937, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes-Results, (a) 1937.

	Number.				Woi	Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
State or Territory.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania N. Territory A. C. Territory	73 2 4 3 2 1 1	188 7 4 1 4 1	2 2 1 2	32 2 1 4 1	21,878 906 158 510 315 98 74	54,474 2,825 519 30 668 38 81	490 83 82 58	288	158,340 11,956 7,026 3,040 1,085 10,290 444	213,193 56,148 6,737 60 9,265 190 162	490 2,649 164 441	31,054 1,918 687 3,600	
Total, Aust	86	206	7	41	23,939	58,665	713	12,273	192,181	285,755	3,744	37,39	

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1937, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

	State.		Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.
New South Tasmania	Wales	 	I	2 4	380 203	31,540 6,496
	Total	 	2	6	583	38,036

(iii) Australia, 1937.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1937, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1937.

		Numb	oer.	Transition of	Wor	rkpeople	Involve	ed.	Wo	rking Day	ys Lost.	
Classified according to Causes and Results.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
							223				82 1	
Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against de-	II	9	2	5	3,625	2,780	72	821	62,970	44,148	444	5,270
crease		I				15				30		
(c) Other Wage questions	23	39		15	6,568	10,627		4,393	70,565	25,538		11,801
(a) For reduction (b) Other dis-		1		I		367		62		1,835		62
putes re hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against em-	I	2		Ι	107	917		450	321	2,321		1,800
ployment of non-unionists (b) Other union	4	I			3,453	89			20,661	89	11	
questions	3	18	I	2	760	4,566	39	524	1,205	7,684	156	524
particular Class- es or Persons Working condi-	17	52	2	9	3,403	13,479	II2	3,407	12,761	112,802	2,654	10,211
tions Sympathetic Other Causes	26	39 11 33		6 2	5,759	10,099 3,235 12,491	250 240	1,746 870	23,434	58,415 11,230 21,663	250 240	3,647
Total (a)	86		7	41	23,939	58,665	713			285,755		37.395

(a) See note to table above.

(iv) Australia, 1933 to 1937.—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1933–1937, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

	Number.				Wo	rkpeople	Involv	ed.	Working Days Lost.				
Year		In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer,	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1933		17	58	13	I	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426
1934		29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,059
1935		44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194
1936		44	165	7	19	13,997	40,279	908	5,403	248,363	179,748	7,027	62,110
1937 (a)		86	206	7	41	23,939	58,665	713	12,273	192,181	285,755	3,744	37,395

(a) See note on page 103.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in earlier years, but of late years the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1937 was 60. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

- 8. Methods of Settlement.—(i) General.—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings:—
 - (i) By negotiation.
 - (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
 - (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
 - (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
 - (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
 - (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) Australia, 1913 and 1931 to 1937—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes-Australia.

					1.			
Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	r936.	1937.(a)
							440	国民人主动电 外区

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

78.00	501			1	1	1		Rec. Co.
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their				-				
representatives By intervention or assist-	119	88	87	64	84	130	174	265
ance of distinctive third party—not under Com-						5.00		S seconda George
monwealth or State In-	17	3	4	I	2	3	16	9
Under State Industrial Act— By intervention, assistance or compulsory confer-								en:3 48
ence By reference to Board or	19	II	5	3	10	7	3	6
Court	22	I -	2	3	8	6	6	4
Under Commonwealth Con- ciliation and Arbitration Act—	11							Hen to
By intervention, assistance or compulsory confer-								/
ence	4	4	3	2	5	5	2	2
By Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or				1000		1 14		
Locked out	13	2	7	2	2	8	4	5
ment permanently	I	2	I	3	2	4		I
By other methods	13	21	.18	II	40	18	30	48
Total	208	132	127	89	153	181	235	(a) 340

⁽a) See note on page 103.

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

	OF 5000 -1	1	1	- 12 A A A A A A	1	1		
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their								
representatives By intervention or assistance of distinctive third	23,357	22,292	22,595	19,703	25,469	30,360	44,251	72,430
party—not under Com- monwealth or State In-	Jon 1				10	- 4		
dustrial Act	3,172	1,885	1,800	1,100	891	285	5,061	2,764
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	3,871	1,640	1,290	4,559	3,867	291	1,804
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	42	416	1,390	1,666	1,445	1,746	428
Under Commonwealth Con- ciliation and Arbitration Act—					9 - 1	10001		
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work-	659	1,083	1,839	1,096	4,335	2,017	339	480
people on Strike or Locked out	658	222	460	- 986	138	3,670	141	825
By Closing down Establish- ment permanently	170	5 ₂ 8,058	4,156	1,271	444	108 5,436	8,758	86 16,773
By other methods								
Total	50,283	37,505	32,917	30,049	50,594	47,188	00,587	(a)95,590

⁽a) See note on page 103.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes-Australia-continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.(a)
		Work	ING DAYS	Lost.				
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their								
representatives By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State In-	94,400	109,601	87,650	54,774	182,260	192,903	234,373	396,41
dustrial Act	26,335	2,625	79,872	6,600	20,019	3,211	202,949	18,51
or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	187,871	25,257	7,423	3,510	58,801	117,762	3,047	48,769
Court Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—	221,769	252	3,408	6,330	10,474	16,961	24,503	7,35
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or	2,105	30,317	18,596	15,437	46,814	24,601	7,152	4,120
Locked out By Closing down Establish-	14,139	27,042	6,874	10,543	138	74,873	2,581	12,571
ment permanently By other methods	20,400 56,509	5,355 37,970	8,451	8,627 6,071	4,486	7,546 48,943	22,643	31,162
Total	623,528	238,419	212,318	111,892	364,314	486,800	497,248	a 519,075

(a) See note on page 103.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 78 in 1937. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

I. General.—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterlys Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the

kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 460,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the

larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) States, 1937.—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs:—

Unemployment-1937.

			Unions I	Reporting.	Unem	ployed.
	State.		Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage
72						
New South Wales			109	191,280	20,892	10.9
Victoria	0.000	 	79	119,055	10,729	9.0
Queensland		 	45	63,701	4,643	7.3
South Australia		 	58	36,156	2,948	8.2
Western Australia		 	63	30,069	1,697	5.6
Tasmania		 	33	9,327	914	9.8
Australia		 	387	449,588	41,823	9.3

- (ii) Australia, 1891 to 1938 (June Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1938 (June Quarter) in respect of:—
 - (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment—Australia.

			UNEMP	UNEMPLOYED.				
PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Number.	Percentage.				
1891 end of year	 25	6,445	599	9.3				
1896 ,, ,,	 25	4,227	457	10.8				
1901 ,, ,,	 39	8,710	574	6.6				
907 ,, ,,	 51	13,179	757	5.7				
908 ,, ,,	 68	18,685	1,117	6.0				
1909 ,, ,,	 84	21,122	1,223	5.8				
1910 ,,	 109	32,995	1,857	5.6				

Unemployment—Australia—continued.

					UNEMP	LOYED.
	PARTICUL	ARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Number.	Percentage
	end of year		160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	, 37		464	224,023	12,441	5.6
-	(average for	year)	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
914	99	,,	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
915	"	,,	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
916	***	,,	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
917	,,,	,,	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
918	"	,,	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
919	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
920	1)	"	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
921	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	449	361,744	40,549	II.2
922	,,	,,	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
923	**	"	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
924		,,	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
925	11	99	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
926	**	,,	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
927	"	,,	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
928	**	,,	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
929	99	,,	382	424,093	47,359	II.I
930	**	,,	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
931	,,	,,	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
932	"	,,	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
933	**	99	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
934	"	,,	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
935	"	"	396	435,938	71,823	16.5
936	,,	,,	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
937	,,	,,	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
935	Sept.	,,	395	438,216	69,575	15.9
	Dec.	,,	395	439,165	59,992	13.7
	March	,,	395	445,294	59,621	13.4
	June	,,	394	446,564	57,001	12.8
	Sept.	,,	390	436,139	52,482	12.0
	Dec.	,,	390	437,246	46,863	10.7
937	March	,,	388	443,446	44,004	9.9
	June	,,	387	447,714	43,584	9.7
	Sept.	,,	387	451,584	42,145	9.3
	Dec.	,,	387	455,608	37,558	8.2
938	March	,,	386	462,918	37,111	8.0
	June	,,	386	464,208	39,824	8.6

^{3.} Unemployment by Industries.—(i) Australia, 1937.—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the

trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups-Australia, 1937.

•	Number	Reporting.	Unemployed.			
Industrial Group.	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage		
14 Page 1						
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	16	17,668	989	5.6		
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	62	78,658	4,685	6.0		
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	54	38,604	6,604	17.1		
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	20	40,419	4,591	11.4		
V. Books, Printing, etc	12	19,936	873	. 4.4		
VI. Other Manufacturing	63	47,435	4,092	8.6		
VII. Building	46	53,444	5,467	10.2		
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc X. Land Transport other than	20	25,339	3,863	15.2		
Railway and Tramway Services IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.,	11	17,672	2,086	11.8		
Other and Miscellaneous	83	110,413	8,573	7.8		
All Groups	387	449,588	41,823	9.3		

(ii) Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1936 to 1938.—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1936 to the June quarter of 1938. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

	1912,	19	3 6.		19	1938.			
Industrial Group.	End of Year.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
Manufacturing-								1	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	3.7	9.1	7.1	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.3	4.4	8.1
II. Engineering, Metal Works	7.4	9.1	7.6	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.5	3.5	3.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	7.3	21.2	17.2	14.8	18.1	20.0	15.7	15.5	19.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	6.3	14.4	13.3	11.6	II.I	12.5	10.3	13.2	12.2
V. Books, Printing, etc	2.8	7.3	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.I	3.4	3.5	4.3
VI. Other Manufacturing	6.9	12.0	IO.I	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.8
VII. Building	5.5	11.5	11.5	13.0	11.3	9.1	7.4	8.3	8.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc	5.6	18.4	18.5	17.2	16.9	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.0
X. Other Land Transport XI., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.,	I.I	13.6	13.6	11.5	11.5	12.6	11.6	9.5	9.7
Other and Miscellaneous	5.4	9.9	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.3	6.9
AUSTRALIA	5.6	12.0	.10.7	9.9	9.7	9.3	8.2	8.0	8.6

4. Unemployment, Quarterly.—States.—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1933 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 25, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics.

The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1934 to 1938 (June Quarter):—

Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.

	Period.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1026	Year		7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	13.9	7.1
1927			7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.0
1928	,,		11.3	10.0	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.6	10.8
	,,				,	-3.0	0.2		
1929	,,		11.5	II.I	7.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	II.I
1930	,,		21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
1931			30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932	,,		32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933	,,		28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1934	,,		24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.9	20.5
1935	. 11.		20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	15.9	16.5
1936	,,		15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	12.7	12.2
1937	,,	.,	10.9	9.0	7.3	8.2	5.6	9.8	9.3
1934	March Qtr.		25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
	June "		25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
	Sept. "		24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4
	Dec. ,,		23.5	15.3	9.1	23.0	16.3	17.0	18.8
1935	March Qtr.		23.6	15.0	9.8	20.7	15.4	16.7	18.6
	June ,,		22.7	15.0	8.8	18.9	13.9	16.4	17.8
	Sept. "		19.1	14.8	8.5	16.3	12.5	16.7	15.9
	Dec. ,,		17.0	11.3	7.7	14.7	11.8	13.7	13.7
1936	March Qtr.		17.2	10.8	8.5	12.2	10.3	II.I	13.4
	June ,,		16.2	10.6	8.5	II.O	9.2	12.7	12.8
	Sept. ,,		14.8	11.7	7.2	10.0	7.4	14.0	12.0
	Dec. ,,		13.3	9.7	7.2	9.9	5.6	12.9	10.7
1937	March Qtr.		11.8	9.5	7.7	9.5	5.4	7.9	9.9
	June ,,		11.4	9.6	7.6	8.3	5.6	10.4	9.7
	Sept. ,,		10.5	9.5	7.2	8.4	6.6	10.6	9.3
	Dec. "		10.1	7.3	6.6	6.5	5.0	10.2	8.2
1938	March Qtr.		9.6	7.3	6.6	6.9	4.8	8.8	8.0
	June ,,		9.8	8.5	7.2	7.5	5 - 3	10.4	8.6

- 5. Causes of Unemployment.—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.
- 6. Seasonal Employment in Australia.—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

§ 3. Direct Measures of Employment.

I. General.—In order to supplement the trade union unemployment percentages, the Commonwealth and the State Statisticians have for the last five years been making direct monthly collections of employment in

factories and retail stores. In the case of factories, these figures give fairly reliable indexes of the course of employment fully a year before the results of the annual collections become available. In the case of retail stores, the figures yield indexes of employment where none existed before. These indexes are also published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics and quarterly in mimeographed statements.

2. Index of Employment in Factories.—This index is available monthly from July, 1933. "Factories" include all industrial establishments in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power other than hand is used. The index relates to employees on the pay roll on the pay day nearest to the 15th of the month, and includes managers, overseers, clerks and all workers except working proprietors and those engaged solely in the delivery and sale of goods. The index shows that about 24 per cent. of the employee population was employed in factories in June, 1938.

Up to June, 1937, the index is based on the results of annual factory censuses, and actual mid-monthly factory employment of all persons is published in the Production Bulletin issued by this Bureau. For the year 1937–38 the index is based on returns from selected representative factories, and is issued subject to subsequent revision. Index numbers for later months, estimated in the same way, may be obtained from the Monthly Review of Business Statistics and quarterly press notices on employment issued by the Bureau. The number of these "sample" factories and their employees as a percentage of all factory employees in the year 1936–37 are shown at the foot of the table.

For the last three columns of the table the Australian index of employment has been divided by an index of employee population in order to compare the change in employment in factories with the change in the number of persons seeking employment generally. The indexes of employee population are based on the numbers of males and females between the ages of 16 and 64 These are found by applying vital and migration statistics to the numbers of males and females at varying ages at the Census date. The total index is obtained by taking a mean of the individual indexes weighted by the numbers of males and females in the employee group (wage and salary earners, unemployed, apprentices, and helpers) at the Census of June, 1933. This gives males about three times the weight of females. Between 1928-29 and 1936-37 employee population as estimated in this way increased: males, 9.7 per cent.; females, II.5 per cent.; total, IO.I per cent. The increase of population of all ages over the same period was: males, 6.2 per cent.; females, 8.1 per cent.; total, 7.1 per cent. The difference is due to the fact that the average age of the Australian population is increasing.

The index of total factory employment divided by the index of employee population fluctuated between 100 and 105 from 1926-27 to 1928-29 (the base year); fell to 71 in 1931-32; and rose to 105 and 111 in 1936-37 and 1937-38 respectively. Thus relative employment in factories was considerably higher in 1937-38 than it was in pre-depression years.

There have been changes in the distribution of factory employment. Thus female factory employment began to increase in 1931–32, a year sooner than male employment, and between 1928–29 and 1936–37 it increased by

4 per cent. more than male employment, after allowing for the growth of employee population. The returns from the "sample" factories indicate that this difference was reduced during 1937–38.

3. Index of Employment in Retail Stores,—This index is not available even annually before July, 1933. It is based on employment in the number of establishments shown at the foot of the table. As there is no annual census of employment in retail stores, there is no means of knowing how accurately the movement of employment in these stores represents that in the whole field. Consequently this index is much less reliable than the index of employment in factories. The Australian index is an average of the State indexes weighted by the number of persons returned as engaged in "Commerce" at the June, 1933, Census. This census industry class "Commerce" comprises both wholesale and retail dealing, and it is not possible to obtain separate figures for the latter. The numbers returned at the census as in the employee group in this class were, for Australia: Males, 212,000; females, 87,000; total, 299,000. The respective percentages returned as totally unemployed in this group were: Males, 18.1 per cent; females, 10.6 per cent.; total, 15.9 per cent. In addition there was a good deal of part-time work.

The 22 per cent. increase in retail employment between July, 1933, and June, 1938, after correcting for the growth of employee population, may be compared with the increase of 41 per cent. in the corresponding index of factory employment over the same period. However, unemployment in the census class "Manufacturing" was 22·1 per cent. compared with 15·9 per cent., quoted above, for "Commerce". In either case the increase in employment has been more than sufficient to absorb those returned as unemployed and working part-time at the census, as well as the proportion of the normal growth of employee population ordinarily seeking employment in these classes.

4. General Employment Indexes of New South Wales and Queensland.—
The New South Wales Index is published by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and fuller details may be found in the New South Wales Year Book. It refers to all wage and salary earners, and is based on the census record of employment at June, 1933, and receipts of wages tax, and records of government employment since that date.

The Queensland Index is published by the Queensland Bureau of Industry and fuller details may be found in the Queensland Year Book. It refers to adult male wage and salary earners and is based on the amount of contributions to the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Scheme, wages paid from the Unemployment Relief Fund, and other records. Normal seasonal variation does not appear in the index.

Both indexes give an almost complete record of employment, and are the most accurate indexes available in Australia. In both indexes, however, relief workers present a difficult problem. It is impossible to separate entirely "normal" loan works and relief works. Thus for the purposes of these indexes "relief workers" mean "part-time relief workers" in the case of New South Wales, and "intermittent relief workers" in the case of Queensland.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN RETAIL STORES.

(Base: July, 1933 = 100)

« Month.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.	Australian Index divided by Index of Employee Popula- tion.
1933-34 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	103 108 105	107	101 104 103	102 106 102	99 104 102	106 107 105	104 107 105	103 106 104
September	107	IIO	103	103	100	106	107	105
October	108	115	104	108	104	104	109	108
November December	123	131	105	107	104 119	107	112	111
1935 January	109	117	106	108	109	IIO	111	100
February	II2	117	106	107	103	108	II2	IIO
March	109	118	105	107	105	107	III	109
April	III II2	117	105	108	103	107	III	109
June	112	123	105	III	107	106	114	II2
Average 1934-35	III	118	106	108	105	108	II2	IIO
1935 July	116	120	107			****		
August	113	120	108	107	111	109	115	II2
September	113	123	104	113	106	107	114	II2
October	II5	128	107	II2	106	107	117	II4
November	119	131 145	106 106	115	109 123	110	120 133	117
1936 January	116	132	109	116	114	115	120	116
February	119	133	107	114	IIO	III	120	117
March	117	132	109	113	IIO	III	119	116
April	118	129	108	114	109	113	119	115
June	120	132 132	10	114	109	113	121	117
Average 1935-36	118	130	109	114	IIO	II2	119	116
need Tulu								
1936 July	122	130	109	116	II3	107	12I 120	117
September	120	128	109	118	113	115	120	116
October	121 .	133	110	II2	116	116	122	118
November	123	139	III	115	116	119	125	121
December	137	155	IZI	125	127	132	138	133
1937 January	123	138	II2	112	116	120	125	120
February	125	137	III	III	114	122	125	120
March April	123	135 136	109	111	114	120	123 124	IIO
May	126	138	III	114	113	IZI	126	120
June	126	141	IIO	II4	II3	I2I	126	121
Average 1936-37	124	137	III	115	115	119	125	120
1937 July	129	137	IIO	115	115	124	127	121
August	126	133	IIO	II2	II3	121	124	118
September	126	135	IIO	117	113	123	125	119
November	127	14C 143	IIO	113 115	114	123	127	121
December	144	161	123	129	126	138	144	137
1938 January	128	144	III	115	122	126	129	123
February March	131	139	III	II2	116	124	128	122
April	128	I40 I40	110	112	115	123	127	121
May	129	141	II2	114	115	126	128	122
June (a)	131	142	113	114	114	126	129	122
Average 1937-38	130	141	112	115	116	118	128	122
Number of establish-								
ments now furnishing returns	599	102	120	35	69	14	939	
	299	202	120	50	09	14	939	

⁽a) Indexes for later months may be obtained from the Monthly Review of Business Statistics and quarterly press notices on employment, issued by this Bureau.

MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

(Base : Average for Year 1928-29 = 100)

		w Sor Wales		v	ictoria		Que	eenslai	nd.		South ustralia	à.		Vesteri ustrali		Ta	sman	ia.	A	ustral	ia.	divide of	alian led by Emplo	Index yec
Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of employees in the base year 1928-29 ('000) (a)	129.5	44.6	174.1	98.1	51.2	149.3	35.6	7.8	43.4	29.0	6.4	35.4	16.0	3.8	19.8	7.7	2.3	10.0	315.9	116.1	432.0			
1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 1935-36 1936-37 1937-38 (b) 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1935 1935 1935 1935 1935 1935 1935 1935	100 99 100 90 68 66 73 82 93 104 112 (c) 88 89 91 93 94 93 95 96 97 98 98	98 97 100 91 75 79 86 94 107 108 109 101 107 111 110 109 101	99 98 100 90 70 69 76 85 97 115 125 92 93 96 97 98 98 100 101 101 101 103	102 100 96 78 77 96 105 117 123 133 130 101 102 106 107 107 107 108 108 108 108	99 98 83 90 101 107 113 121 121 125 106 109 112 116 117 114 117 115 114 111 111 111 111 111 111	101 99 100 80 80 81 102 103 131 1102 104 105 109 110 110 111 110 109 1110	101 101 100 95 833 78 80 86 92 97 103 110 89 94 97 95 88 86 86 89 97 97 95 89 97 97 95 89 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	89 92 100 94 85 84 92 99 105 110 116 121 105 108 106 102 105 109 105 107 107	99 99 100 94 84 88 88 94 91 95 96 97 92 87 92 94 96 97 97 98 97 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98	113 106 100 87 63 68 77 89 104 110 116 83 84 86 87 87 89 88 88 92 95 99 97	109 106 100 89 71 76 84 89 97 110 113 118 90 92 95 98 100 99 100 102 100 97 100 97	112 106 100 87 64 64 64 71 80 91 105 111 116 84 88 89 91 89 90 94 99 99	95 98 100 94 68 75 83 107 109 77 78 79 82 83 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 98	91 97 100 98 76 75 81 85 92 107 113 117 84 87 91 96 96 92 92 92 95 93 100	94 98 100 94 69 77 85 100 108 110 82 85 86 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 95	105 107 100 105 85 86 93 101 112 122 129 93 94 96 100 104 105 106 109 112 110 110 110	88 104 109 83 87 90 89 97 103 103 103 107 103 107 103 107 103 107 103 107 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	101 106 100 104 84 85 92 100 118 123 89 91 92 93 95 98 103 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	101 100 100 92 73 70 78 86 69 107 114 123 91 92 93 96 97 97 98 99 99 99 90 100 100	98 98 100 95 799 84 93 998 116 121 127 100 104 107 110 113 110 113 110 108 108 112	100 100 93 75 74 82 90 100 109 1124 93 95 96 100 101 100 97 100 102 103 103 103 104	106 102 100 91 71 68 74 81 89 98 104 111 856 86 89 90 98 90 91 92 93 93 94 95	102 100 100 93 76 80 87 92 99 105 108 112 92 95 98 101 102 100 102 101 100 98 98	105 102 100 92 72 71 77 84 92 100 105 111 87 89 90 92 93 93 93 93 95 95 94 95 97 98

1036	January		104	III	105	116	115	II5	89	104	92	103	106	104	100	105	IOI	117	104	II4	106	II2	107	97	IOI	98
	February		dios	118	dio7	IIQ	122	120	92	108	95	107	116	109	102	105	102	119	122	120	108	119	III	99	107	IOI
	March		dios	122	diio	122	125	123	95	II2	98	IIO	117	III	103	107	104	119	116	118	IIO	122	II3	IOI	IIO	103
	April	1.	106	120	IOO	120	120	120	95	100	97	IIO	II4	III	103	108	104	II5	105	II3	IIO	118	II2	100	106	102
	May		108	120	III	120	120	120	98	IIO	100	IOQ	II2	IOQ	103	108	104	II4	105	II2	IIO	II9	II3	IOI	106	103
	June		108	IIQ	IIO	IIS	II7	118	100	105	IOI	105	107	105	102	107	103	II3	103	III	IIO	116	III	100	104	IOI
	July		107	IIQ	IIO	II7	116	117	104	II2	105	104	106	105	104	III	106	II2	100	109	109	116	III	100	104	IOI
	August		108	122	III	118	IIO	118	106	117	108	103	IOQ	104	104	III	106	III	96	108	IIO	119	II2	IOI	106	102
	September		100	124	II2	120	IZI	120	IIO	120	II2	104	III	105	104	II3	106	II4	99	IIO	II2	IZI	II4	102	109	104
	October		IIO	120	IIA	123	123	123	100	122	III	103	III	105	106	II5	108	118	99	114	II3	123	116	103	IIO	105
	November		II2	127	116	124	123	124	107	IIQ	IOO	105	II2	106	108	IIS	109	IZI	99	116	114	123	117	104	IIO	. 106
	December		II2	125	116	124	120	123	103	II7	105	IIO	II3	III	IIO	116	III	124	103	II9	II5	IZI	116	104	108	105
1937	January	11	III	118	II3	121	II3	118	OI	100	94	IOO	108	IOO	COI	II2	IIO	125	99	IIQ	II2	II4	II3	102	102	IO2
1937	February		IIA	125	117	125	125	125	96	115	99	II4	118	115	109	II3	IIO	132	II2	128	115	124	118	105	IIO	106
	March	*	115	130	IIO	127	126	127	99	118	102	IIS	IIQ	116	IIO	II2	IIO	133	117	129	117	126	II9	°106	II2	108
	A south		II4	120	118	120	126	128	IOI	II4	IC4	IIQ	120	120	IOO	III	IOQ	130	106	125	118	125	120	107	III	108
	Morr		IIS	128	IIO	127	122	125	105	116	107	120	117	IIQ	108	III	100	127	105	122	118	123	II9	107	109	108
	Turns		117	128	120	126	120	124	100	IIS	IIO	IIQ	116	118	IC7	IIO	108	123	104	IIG	IIQ	122	120	107	108	108
	T 1 (1)		(c)	(c)	120	127	118	124	III	121	II3	115	III	IIS	106	II3	108	120	IOI	115	IIQ	120	120	108	107	108
	August(b)		(c)	(c)	123	128	121	126	116	127	118	IIS	II3	IIA	108	II3	100	'IIQ	100	115	121	123	122	109	109	IIO
	September (b)		(c)	(c)	123	132	123	129	116	125	117	II4	II4	II4	IIO	116	III	121	93	II4	123	124	123	III	IIO	llI
	October (b)		(c)	(c)	126	133	128	131	II4	130	117	II3	117	II3	IIO	118	II2	125	98	IIQ	123	129	125	III	114	112
	November (b)		(c)	(c)	127	135	120	133	117	124	118	IIA	118	II4	100	118	III	126	98	120	125	130	126	II3	115	II3
	December (b)		(c)	(c)	128	137	129	134	IIO	123	II2	117	116	II7	IIO	120	II2	131	102	124	125	130	127	II3	IIS	II4
7008	January (b)		(c)	(c)	123	134	116	128	98	II2	100	116	117	116	100	IIO	III	133	115	129	122	IIO	122	IIO	105	109
1930	February (b)		(c)	(c)	125	134	131	133	104	121	107	120	120	120	100	123	II2	134	115	130	123	130	125	III	115	112
	March (b)		1	(c)	127	139	134	137	107	120	IIO	IIQ	125	120	IIO	IIQ	II2	136	IIQ	132	126	133	128	II3	117	114
	April (b)		(c) (c)	(c)	126	137	127	134	107	121	100	IIQ	125	120	IIO	115	III -	135	IIO	129	125	129	126	112	II4	113
	$\operatorname{Mav}(b)$		1 1 1	(c)	126	132	128	131	IIO	117	III	115	122	116	100	IIS	IIO	133	II2	128	123	130	125	IIO.	II4	III
	Tuno (b)		(c)		127	130	122	127	112	118	113	IIO	II4	III	106	113	107	131	II2	126	122	127	123	IIO	III	IIO
	(e)		(c)	(c)																						
	(e)																									
Num	ber of Factories	in			-																					
	mple		1000	1,901			100			150			114			92			49					2,406		
			-	,,,,,												-		-								
	entage of employee	es(f)															-									
in	sample in 1936-37			86			2 I			47			53			33			57					53		
			1						1			1000														

(a) Exclusive of working proprietors and those engaged solely on the delivery and sale of goods.

(b) For 1937-38 indexes are based on sample returns, and will be revised. The indexes of total employment are based on total employment in sample factories. The male and female indexes are based on separate returns for males and females in five States (excluding New South Wales) adjusted so that the total of males and females agrees with the estimate of total employment.
(c) Not available.

(d) Industrial dispute involving about 3,000 men.

(e) Indexes for later months may be obtained from The Monthly Review of Business Statistics and quarterly press notices on employment issued by this Bureau.

(f) The samples vary in quality, so these percentages are intended to give only a very rough idea of the relative accuracy of the estimates. Tasmania and South Australia have proved less, and Victoria more, accurate than the relative size of the samples would suggest.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF ALL AVAILABLE WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

			Percentage	of all who are of for empl	dependent on a loyment.	nd available
	Period.		the full-time	as employed equivalent of elief workers.	relief w	all part-time orkers as ployed.
	1		Employed.	Unemployed.	Employed.	Unemployed
			%	%	%	%
1933 June (Ce	ensus)	,	 74.4	25.6	73.5	26.5
1933-34			 77.9	22.I	75.9	24.1
1934-35			 83.8	16.2	81.2	18.8
1935–36	*		 88.6	11.4	86.1	13.9
1936–37			 91.5	8.5	90.0	10.0
1937–38			 95.7	4.3	94.5	5.5
1937 June			93.5	6.5	92.3	7.7
1938 January			 94.6	5.4	93.5	6.5
Februar	y		 96.0	4.0	95.0	5.0
March	•		 96.0	4.0	94.9	5.1
April			 96.0	4.0	94.9	5.1
May			 95.8	4.2	94.8	5.2
June			 96.1	3.9	95.1	4.9

The indexes were revised in November, 1937. In estimating the increase in the number of persons dependent on employment allowance is now made for (a) increase in the proportion of females who are wage-earners, and (b) youths who were without occupation but were not recorded in the wage-earning group at the Census of 1933. Adjustment for seasonal variations in employment is not made.

At the Census of 30th June, 1933, 15,142 persons dependent on employment returned themselves as unemployed by reason of illness, accident, &c., or "voluntarily". This number, representing 1.8 per cent. of all persons dependent on employment, is excluded from the above indexes, which relate to percentages of available wage-earners employed and unemployed. The approximate number of persons in private employment was 478,000 in June, 1933; 519,000 in June, 1934; 567,000 in June, 1935; 614,000 in June, 1936; 653,000 in June, 1937; and 689,000 in June, 1938.

QUEENSLAND.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

Period			the full-time	g as employed equivalent of ttent relief kers."	(b) Including "intermitten relief workers" as unemployed.				
Sall Control of the second			Employed.	Unemployed.	Employed.	Unemployed.			
758			%	%	%	%			
1929			89.9	10.1	89.9	10.1			
1930			86.4	13.6	85.6	14.4			
1931		10010	77.2	22.8	74.3	25.7			
1932			77.8	22.2	72.9	27.I			
1933	• •		79.8	20.2	73.9	26.1			
1934			84.9	15.1	80.1	19.9			
1935			89.0	0.11	84.4	15.6			
1936			92.3	7.7	87.4	12.6			
1937			94.0	6,0	90.3	9.7			
Three months ended-									
1937 March			91.4	8.6	87.8	12.2			
June			94.3	5.7	90.5	9.5			
September			95.0	5.0	91.4	8.6			
December			95.5	4.5	91.9	8.1			
1938 January			• 95.4	4.6	91.8	8.2			
February			95.3	4.7	91.8	8.2			
March			95.4	4.6	91.7	8.3			
April			95.2	4.8	91.6	8.4			
May			95.3	4.7	91.7	8.3			
June		1	95.4	4.6	91.8	8.2			

The above table is in terms of full-time employment and unemployment. Normal seasonal variation is excluded. Allowance has been made for an estimated annual increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number of men dependent on employment. The approximate number of men in employment in 1937, excluding relief workers, was 167,760.

§ 4. Relief of Unemployment.

I. Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.—(i) General.—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious during 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The cessation of loans, and the general depression in industry and business, due mainly to the decline in the prices of primary products, brought about an economic crisis in all States. The number of persons thrown out of work increased rapidly, with little prospect of conditions improving during the immediate future. The various Governments realized that special action was necessary to provide additional funds to relieve the distress caused by continued unemployment, as the money ordinarily available was not sufficient to meet the abnormal conditions.

The steps taken by the Government to provide relief and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1936 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report. Mention is made below of the legislation introduced in 1937, and a summary is given of the current methods employed for the raising of funds and the distribution of relief in the various States.

(ii) Commonwealth.—The contribution of the Commonwealth Government to the alleviation of distress due to unemployment was mainly in the form of direct grants and loans to the States, particulars of which will be found under paragraph 3 (i) of this section. The only persons for whom the Commonwealth was directly responsible were the unemployed in the

Commonwealth Territories, references to which appear hereinafter. An Advisory Committee on Employment was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932. The Committee ceased to function on the appointment of the Honorable (afterwards Sir) F. H. Stewart, M.P., as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment on 9th November, 1934. Sir Frederick resigned from this position in February, 1936.

(iii) New South Wales.—Legislation passed in 1937 was as follows:—Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, No. 11 of 1937; Special Income and Wages Tax (Management) Act No. 13 of 1937; Special

Income and Wages Tax Act, No. 12 of 1937.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources. The proceeds of these taxes are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The rates of Wages Tax were amended from 1st December, 1937, as

follows :--

Wages Per Week.	Tax.	Wages Per Week.	Tax
£ s. d. £ s. d.	s. d.	\pounds s. d. \pounds s. d.	s. d
3 0 I to 3 10 0	0 10	4 16 I to 4 18 o	2
3 10 I to 3 I5 0	II	4 18 1 to 5 0 0.	2
3 15 1 to 3 17 6	I 2	5 0 I to 5 2 0	2
3 17 7 to 4 0 0	I 3	5 2 1 to 5 4 0	2
4 0 I to 4 2 0	I 6	5 4 I to 5 6 0	2 (
4 2 I to 4 4 0	I 7	5 6 I to 5 10 0	2 I
4 4 I to 4 6 0	I 8	5 10 1 to 5 12 0	2 I
4 6 I to 4 8 0	I 9	5 12 1 to 5 14 0	3 (
4 8 I to 4 IO O	I IO	5 14 1 to 5 16 0	3
4 10 I to 4 12 0	2 0	5 16 1 to 6 0 0	3
4 12 I to 4 14 O	2 I	6 I o to 6 2 0	3
4 14 I to 4 16 O	2 2		

Thereafter the tax is Id. for each 2s. or part thereof up to £20 a week, except that Id. is levied on that part of each £ exceeding Ios., but not exceeding I4s. Where wages exceed £20 a week the tax is I5s. 8d., plus Id. for each 2s. over £20. Taxpayers who have a wife or dependent children under sixteen years are allowed a tax rebate of 6d. per week for each dependant.

The rate of Special Income Tax where no income is derived from wages

is as follows (on income derived in 1936-37):-

Not Assessable Income	Net Assessable Income.							
Net Assessable Income			ıst £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.			
			d.	d.	d.			
Not exceeding £156			3	3				
Over £156 but not over £208			4	4	4			
,, £208 ,, ,, £260			4	6	8			
,, £260 ,, ,, ,, £312			5	6	8			
" £312 " " " £1,040			5	8	9			
"£1,040			6	8	10			

Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons resident in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £156 per annum

are not required to pay the tax, and pension derived by residents with total income not exceeding £200 is also exempt. A tax rebate of 26s. is allowed in respect of a wife and each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

From 1st January, 1939, persons whose incomes are below £219 per annum or £4 4s. per week and who have dependants will be exempted from special

income tax and wages tax.

(iv) Victoria.—Legislation passed in 1937 was as follows:—Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1937, No. 4493; and Unemployment Relief

Loan and Application Act 1937, No. 4507.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 2.47d. in the £ for incomes of £105 to £207; 3.09d. from £208 to £311; 3.16d. from £312 to £349; and so on up to a maximum rate of 10.87d. for incomes in excess of £3,000. In each case the amount of tax calculated is subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.

(v) Queensland.—No legislation was passed in 1937 but the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts 1930 to 1935 were repealed by the Income (State Development) Tax Act of 1938, which levies tax upon incomes from employment and other sources for the purpose of aiding in the improvement of the general economic welfare of the State and of employment generally. The rates of tax, which are operative from 1st January, 1939, are as follows:—

Income from Employment.(a)

Anı	nual Rate	of Income.				Rate of Tax per £.
						1
Not exceeding £211						a. Nil
Over £211 but not over	£227					3
" £227 " " "	£499					6
" £499		• • •	• •	• •	• •	9

(a) The schedule is for the metropolitan district. Other districts have appropriate schedules prescribed. $^{\circ}$

Income other than from Employment.

	Annual Ra	teabl	e Incom	е.		Rate of Tax per £.
						d.
Not exceeding £227					 	3
Over £227 but not ove	r £499				 	6

For the income year 1938-39 and subsequently, persons whose total income does not exceed £211, will be exempt from tax.

(vi) South Australia.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) Western Australia.—No legislation dealing with this subject was passed from 1932 to 1937. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purposes being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £ applicable to all incomes over £1 per week (from 1st January, 1931). An amendment of the Financial Emergency Tax Assessment Act, 1932, provides

for a graduated tax of 4d. to 9d. in the £ from 1st October, 1933, exemption being granted to all persons having an income of under 30s. per week, and to persons with dependants having an income of under £187 per annum. Under an amendment operating from 1st January, 1937, the maximum of the graduated scale was raised from 9d. to 1s. in the £, and the exemption granted to persons with dependants was raised to £194 per annum. By a further amendment operating from 1st January, 1938, the exemption was lifted to £199 per annum.

(viii) Tasmania.—Legislation passed in 1937 comprised the Public Works Execution Act, Nos. 45 and 68 of 1937; Local Authorities Public Works Subsidies Act No. 3 of 1937; Aid to Forestry (Federal Grant) Act No. 18 of 1937; Aid to Mining (Federal Grant) Act No. 32 of 1937; Federal Aid

Roads and Works Execution Act Nos. 25 and 54 of 1937.

There is no special taxation for unemployment relief, relief work and

sustenance being provided for from revenue.

2. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) New South Wales.— The Unemployment Council supervises measures for the placement of the residential unemployed in industry, and special arrangements are made for placing and training young men (aged nineteen to 25) in skilled occupations. The wages of these trainees are supplemented by the State. Where works are delcared by proclamation to be works for the unemployed the wages, hours and conditions of employment may be fixed by the Minister for Labour and Industry. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. A social aid service has been established to relieve distress arising from poverty or unemployment, and, as far as practicable to rehabitate the persons concerned. In addition to food relief, according to the scale shown in the next table, special foods may be provided for the sick and invalided, and a pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after child-birth) and for children under seven years of age. Clothing and boots are issued twice a year and free medical attention and medicine where necessary. Persons are not eligible for social aid if the family income exceeds a certain limit. In assessing income appropriate exemption is allowed in respect of earnings.

The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932-33 is still in operation. The following statement shows the value of food relief orders (exclusive of special foods) per fortnight for

the various family units:-

					-	Food Relief (Per fortnight).				t).	
Family Unit.		Scale.	Limit	of Ir	rome.		Zalue opol	e litan).			
-						£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Single A	dult				A	I	5	0	0	15	0
Married	Couple				В	2	0	0	· I	8	0
***	,,,	I child			Br	2	10	0	I	18	0
11	**	2 children			B ₂	3	0	0	I	19	6
"	"	3 children			В3	3	5	0	2	5	6
"	***	4 children			B4	3	10	0	2	II	6
. ,,	,,	5 children			B5	3	15	0	2	17	6
23	,,,	6 children			B6	4	5	0	3	3	6
"	22	7 children			B7	4	15	0	3	9	6
Each A	dditional	Child				0	IO	0	0	6	0

Juveniles between the ages 15 and 21 receive relief on the "single adult" scale; also children at age 14 for whom family allowance or widow's pension is not being paid.

The following is the scale of relief work provided, and the resultant average fortnightly earnings applicable to the various family units shown:—

Scale.	Family Units.	Work periods.	Average fortnightly earnings.
Α.	Single man or widower without dependants	Weeks. I in 5	£ s. d.
В.	Married man Single man or widower with one dependant 14-20 years	}2 in 7	2 3 5
C.	Married man with— I or 2 dependants under 14 years I dependant, 14-20 years Single man or widower with 2 dependants 14-20 years	}2 in 5	3 0 10
D.	Married man with 3 dependants under 14 years	3 in 7	3 5 1
E.	Married man with— 4 or 5 dependants under 14 years 2 dependants, 14-20 years 1 dependant under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years 2 or 3 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years Single man or widower with 3 dependants 14-20 years	}2 in 4_	3 16 0
F.	Married man with— 6 or 7 dependants under 14 years 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years 1 dependant under 14 and 3 dependants 14-20 years 2 dependants under 14 and 2 or 3 dependants 14-20 years 3 dependants under 14 and 2 dependants 14-20 years 4 dependants under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years Single man or widower with 4 dependants 14-20 years.	}3 in 5	4 II 2
G.	Married man with— 8 to 12 dependants under 14 years 1 or 2 dependants under 14 and 4 dependants 14-20 years 3 or 4 dependants under 14 and 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 2 to 4 dependants 14-20 years 7 to 12 dependants under 14 and 1 to 4 dependants 14-20 years	} ₄ in 5	6 г 7

This work is provided on "Emergency" relief works in certain areas in the Northern Coal-fields districts. The majority of relief workers are paid at award rates, and the usual scale of work is two weeks in eight for single men, or two weeks in four for married men, with longer periods for men with the larger families who would have been entitled to such under the emergency relief scale.

(ii) Victoria.—Sustenance payments are locally administered by Public Assistance Committees appointed under Act 4079 by the councils of the respective municipalities in which they are to function. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The following are the weekly rates of sustenance in operation from 6th September, 1937:—

		Maximum We	ekly Sustenance that n	nay be Granted to—
Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Unemployable for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Hon. the Minister.	Employable Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not Provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance, vide Section (8) of the Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Itinerant unemployed male Approved prospector	s. d. 10 0	s. d.	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 17 6
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other	12 0	6 6	II O	17 6
than parents Single unemployed employable male 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member		5 C	10 0
in receipt of sustenance Twe Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Ten	20 0 25 0 27 6 30 0 32 6 35 0 37 6 40 0 42 6	And for each unemployed dependant irrespective of age, 2s. 6d. per week: Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 29s. 9d. per week.	And for each male unemployed dependant under 21 years of age, and for each unemployed female dependant irrespective of age, 48. per week: Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. 6d. per week.	And for each ur employed dependar residing with the applicant— (a) 4s. per wee for each dependar and under resident years of age, (b) 5s. per wee for each male result years and under result years and under result years and under result years of age, (c) 5s. per wee for each femal result years of age or over: Provided in an instance the totax aluce of sustenance does not exceed 62: 6d. per week.

Under the Act and Regulations "Income" is defined as the full amount of money earned by the applicant and all members of the family residing with him (including any pension, allowance, bonus, commission, or other benefit, and money received from all sources except from charitable organizations or societies).

In no instance must the total amount of the income received by the family and the value of the sustenance granted exceed £3 14s. in any one week. In assessing the amount of income to decide eligibility to receive sustenance, the following amounts are not taken into account:—

(1) A sum of 7s. 6d. per week of the total amount paid to the applicant and the members of the family residing with him by the British Government or Commonwealth of Australia by way of pension in respect of disabilities caused by war; and

(2) The sum of 7s. 6d. of the total weekly amount paid to members of the family residing with the applicant or with whom he resides by the Commonwealth of Australia by way of an invalid and/or old-age pension.

Men in receipt of sustenance may be called upon to work in return for sustenance by the municipality where sustenance is received, and the hours to be worked are computed by dividing the sustenance to which recipients are entitled under the Regulations by the hourly wage operating in the municipality in which the work is performed. This means that if a recipient of sustenance were entitled to 38s. 6d. per week and the wage was 12s. 6d. per day of eight hours or 1s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. an hour, the number of hours to be worked would be computed by dividing 38s. 6d. by is. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. The work that may be undertaken as work in return for sustenance by municipalities is any which municipal councils are empowered or required to do or perform under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1928 or of any other Act, except private street construction and any other works in respect of which property-owners are required to contribute a portion or the whole of the cost. In connexion with the utilization of work in return for sustenance no male person ordinarily employed by the municipality must be dismissed or otherwise cease to be employed. Where work in return for sustenance is performed the payment of sustenance is made in cash. In other cases sustenance is granted to persons entitled thereto in such a manner as the Minister may, from time to time, direct.

Eighty-eight per cent. (88%) of the persons in receipt of sustanence in the State are working in return therefor, and the weekly rates are as set out in column 5 of above schedule. The balance of 12 per cent. comprises employable unemployed males in receipt of sustenance for whom the municipality is unable to provide work. In such cases the weekly rate of sustenance is in accordance with column 4 of the above schedule.

In an endeavour to decrease the number of persons in receipt of sustenance in the State, and with the object of finding employment for men in trades or callings for which they are experienced or in which they have been trained, there has recently been inaugurated an Employment Service. Under this service a complete classification of all persons in receipt of sustenance has been obtained and this classification embraces 570 trades. In addition to the classification there is also a complete history in respect of the mentality, industrial record, educational qualifications, physical and social condition of all persons in receipt of sustenance. Over 16,000 persons have already been interviewed and a complete history recorded, and the work of contacting with employers with a view to the rehabilitation of the unemployed has been very satisfactory. Within a period of five months employment has been found for over 900 men, and of the positions obtained 300 are of a permanent character. In addition to finding employment a very important result of the service is a complete classification of all male recipients of sustenance.

In addition to relief in the form of sustenance, assistance is afforded by employment on unemployment relief works undertaken by governmental departments and various public authorities, including charitable institutions, municipal councils, sewerage authorities and waterworks trusts.

Under existing unemployment relief work conditions, men upon whose earnings other persons are ordinarily dependent for support, receive fulltime employment each week for eleven weeks if they are unable to return to their homes each night, and for eight weeks, if they are able to return to their homes each night. Men upon whose earnings no other persons are ordinarily dependent for support receive 24 hours work each week, for twelve weeks if camped out, and for eight weeks if they are able to return to their homes each night.

The great bulk of these workers are employed on works of classes which are ordinarily governed by the provisions of the Australian Workers' Union (Construction) Award No. 70 of 1927. Following representations made by the Australian Workers' Union, hours of employment under this Award have been reduced from 48 to 44 hours per week as from 1st January, 1938, and the hourly rates of pay increased to give employees the same rates per week of 44 hours as they received per week of 48 hours. The rate of pay for workers employed on relief works is the relevant basic wage prescribed in the Award which, at the 30th June, 1938, was 1s. 99/11d. per hour for full-time workers, with an additional 17/11d. per hour for men casually employed. The prescribed margin for work requiring more than the ordinary skill are allowed and, in addition, men camping out receive a camping allowance of 1s. for each day in respect of which they are required to hold themselves in readiness for work.

(iii) Queensland.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table:—

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work, as from 31st May, 1937.	Family Unit,	Work Days.	Total Amour of Pay whe Work Provided as from 4th April, 1938.	
s. d.			s. d.	
8 0	Single man	r	14 9	
17 0	Man and wife	11/2	26 11	
20 9	Man, wife and I child	2	32 0	
24 6	,, 2 children	21/2	37 2	
28 3	,, ,, 3 ,,	21/2	41 8	
32 0	,, ,, 4 ,,	3	46 9	
35 9	,, , 5, , (a)	31/2	51 4	
39 6	,, ,, 6 ,,	31/2	56 5	
43 3	,, ,, 7 .,,	4	61 6	
47 0	,, ,, 8 ,,	41/2	61 8	
50 9	,, ,, 9 ,,	41/2	71 2	
54 6	,, ,, IO ,,	5	76 3	
58 3	" " " II "	5	80 9	
Weekly Ration Scale.				
8. d.	****			
8 0	Widows and single girls without dependants	••		
15 6	Widows and single girls with I dependant	Deta		
3 9	For each additional dependant			

(a) Or widower plus one additional dependant to those scheduled.

The above rates of pay, both for rations and work, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of parities.

Sons over 18 years of age are also entitled to relief provided the father's weekly earnings do not exceed certain amounts commencing at £4 5s. 6d. and advancing by 4s. 6d. in respect of each child in the family under 18 years of age above four in number.

From the 16th September, 1938, the intermittent relief scheme entered upon its closing stages, and is being replaced by the Government's new development employment plan. Under the new order all single men will be placed on rations, and the number of married men engaged on intermittent relief work reduced by 50 per cent. from the date mentioned; by a further 50 per cent. in January, 1939; and such work abolished altogether on and after 30th June, 1939.

(iv) South Australia.—The issue of unemployment relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The cost of relief for the various family units is as follows:-

Family Unit.		Per Week.
		s. d.
Single person		6 I
Man and wife		13 8
For each child in the home, the relief, viz.:—	e following is the cost of	
13 years and over		6 I
Over 9 years and under 13	3	5 4
,, 6 ,, ,, ,,	9	4 8
,, 3 ,, ,, ,,	6	4 I
,, I ,, ,, ,,	3	3 5

Separate relief orders are issued for groceries, bread, meat, vegetables fresh milk, and firewood. The grocery order is issued for a definite value, and the recipient selects goods from the list thereon, to the value stated. The fruit and vegetable order is also a "value" one and, at the recipient's option, it may be used for additional groceries, bread, or fresh milk, instead of vegetables. The bread, meat, and milk orders are issued for definite quantities.

Contract prices are arranged for all items on the ration list, and the unit costs shown above consequently vary from time to time, although the amount of relief available to the recipient remains constant. In October, 1937, the cost of relief for a single man was 6s. 4d., and the cost for the various family units was relatively higher. These rates are calculated on the contract prices operating in the metropolitan area. In country areas the cost varies considerably in the different towns, but the recipient receives the same amount of relief as in the metropolitan area. The quantitive orders would not affect the recipient, and a necessary percentage is added to those orders which are issued on the value basis. The value of the relief to the recipient is, of course, greater than that shown, as the contract system enhances the value of the order.

Married men are granted I cwt. of firewood weekly, and during the winter months this allowance is increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. weekly. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk, sugar, fruit, and cereals, and if such food is considered unsuitable by a medical officer special foods are substituted as

may be recommended. To assist those recipients of relief threatened with eviction to meet rental charges, one day's work per week is provided at the basic or award rate.

In a number of centres, both in the metropolitan area and in the country, recipients of relief render services in return for the relief issued to them, plus a subsidy from the local governing authority. The subsidy, which is a percentage of the cost of relief issued to each recipient, varies from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. in the different districts. The subsidy is always paid in cash, but in some instances the ration costs are not paid in cash, as the recipients desire to have the advantage of the contract system. Under this scheme the full amount earned is paid by the local authorities, who are reimbursed by the Unemployment Relief Council to the extent of the relief costs involved. Tools and materials are found by the local authorities, and the length of time to be worked is calculated at the basic or award rate applying to the particular class of work being undertaken.

There are no established intermittent relief works operating in this State, but various works are put in hand from time to time for the purpose of providing some work for the unemployed. Apart from such works and the Relief Subsidy Scheme there are no general intermittent relief works.

(v) Western Australia.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment at Arbitration rates enabling them to earn at the rate of 3os. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment on relief work has been on a rotary basis. The following is the scale of relief work now provided, and the resultant average earnings per week applicable to the family unit shown, together with the rates of sustenance per week to those not engaged on relief works.

	Employ	Works.(b)	Sustenance.	
. Family Unit.(a)	Periods of Rotation.	Periods of full-time work* included in "A."	Average earnings per week† over period "A" of earnings during period "B,"	Rate per week (applicable only to those not engaged on Relief Works).
	weeks.	weeks.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Married couple	-8	6.	3 2 6	14 0
with I child	9	7	3 4 10	21 0
,, ,, 2 children	8	7	3 13 0	28 0
, , , 3 ,,	full-time	full time	4 3 0	35 0
,, , ,, 4 ,,	,,,	,,	4 3 0	42 0
,, ,, ,, 5 or more children	,,	,,	4-3 0	49 0

^{*} At arbitration rates.

[†] Average earnings shown fluctuate proportionately in accordance with any alteration in the basic wage.

⁽a) Single men are provided each week with work equivalent to the value of 30s. (b) After completion of "B" no further work or sustenance is available until the elapse of the balance of the corresponding rotation period shown in "A".

(vi) Tasmania.—The following scale of sustenance rates has been in operation since 16th May, 1938:—

	· Hobar	t and Su	iburbs.	Launcesto	Launceston and Suburbs.(a			
Family Unit.	Sustenance.	Sustens	ance Work.	Sustenance.	Sustens	ance Work.		
Family Unit.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.		
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		8. d.		
Single person	1.0 3	83	15 I	10 2	83	14 8		
Married couple	19 10	161	28 I	19 7	$16\frac{1}{2}$	27 9		
,, with I child	23 5	191	33 3	23 2	$19\frac{1}{2}$	32 9		
,, ,, 2 children	27 0	$22\frac{1}{4}$	38 6	26 9	$22\frac{1}{2}$	37 7		
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	30 7	$25\frac{1}{4}$	43 7	30 3	$25\frac{1}{2}$	42 II		
,, ,, 4 ,,	31 9	$26\frac{1}{2}$	45 9	31 6	261	44 7		
" " 5 "	35 I	29	50 2	34 9	$29\frac{1}{2}$	49 7		
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	38 5	32	55 4	38 I	324	54 3		
22 22 22 7 22	41 9	$34\frac{1}{2}$	59 7	41 4	35	58 10		
,, 8 ,,	45 I	351	61 5	44 8	36	60 7		

(a) Rates for country towns are regulated by a special schedule, and are lower than the rates shown in this table.

Note.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours' work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work provided by such Councils is in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken. The Councils are not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, and are not to displace any permanent employees. The men are to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) Australian Capital Territory.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below:—

F	amily Unit.		Scale of Sustenance per week.		Ear	imum nings wed.*
Single pers	on		6 5		34	0
Man and w			II 2		80	0
Man, wife	and one child		16 5		80	0
	, 2 or 3 children		20 9		104	0
	, 4 or 5 children		24 10		126	O(a)
	,, 6 children		25 7		172	0
	, 7 children		28 3		195	0
	,, 8 children		29 3		218	0
	Per period of four weeks.	(a)	1498. for 5 chi	dren.		

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

The scheme for the alleviation of distress from unemployment in the Territory was on the 1st October, 1934, based on an average allotment of relief work of one week in two for married men, and one week in four for

single men. This allotment fluctuated somewhat until in March, 1936, the men (married and single) were placed on full time. This favourable condition obtained until the end of June, but rationing of work became necessary again early in July, 1936, pending the organization and development of the 1936-37 works programme. In 1937-38 both married and single men were employed full-time from November, 1937, to June, 1938, and whilst this continued for married men after the latter date, the single men reverted to one week's work in four. It is anticipated that full-time will again operate for single men in November, 1938. The programme for 1938-39 will depend to a large extent on Defence and Civil Aviation requirements. The allotment is made irrespective of the sizes of families, the differences in domestic conditions as regards individuals being remedied by the scheme of graduated income standards and ration scale. In the case of families of four and five children, the maximum allotment is increased to three weeks in five. Additional funds occasionally make it possible to increase the ratios mentioned above.

(viii) Northern Territory.—The position regarding the provision of work for unemployment relief in the Northern Territory is as follows:-

Married men with not less than three years residential qualificationthree days per week.

Married men who have resided in the Territory for twelve months, but less than three years—one day per week.

Single men with not less than twelve months' residential qualification one day per week.

The basic wage is paid, which is at present 18s. Id. per diem.

Ration orders are issued to sick persons, destitute women and children and to the aged and infirm, each case being dealt with on its merits. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of the Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

(ix) Summary for all States and Territories.—The following is a summary of the foregoing rates of unemployment relief in all States and Territories for the "family units" shown :-

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Summary of Rates Operative in the various States and Territories. I. Sustenance Rates (for work).

(PER WEEK.)

				Mar	ried Man an	d
State.		Single Man.	Married Man.	One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.
New South Wales		15 3	21 9	30 5(a)	30 5(a)	32 7
Victoria		17 6(b)	30 6	34 6(c)	38 o(c)	42 6(c)
Queensland		14 9	26 · II(d)	32 o(d)	37 2(d)	44 8(d)
South Australia (e)						
Western Australia		30 0	62 6(f)	64 IO(f)	73 o(f)	81 I
Tasmania		15 I	28 I	33 3	38 6	43 7
Northern Territory Australian Capital	Terri-	15 0	25 0			
tory (g)		14 11	31 2	36 5(g)	46 9(q)	46 9(g)

* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Or one unemployed child of 14 to 20 years in family or single man with 2 dependants 14-20 years.

(b) Single employable male 21 or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance—10s.

(c) Is. extra for each unemployed male dependent child of -20 years, or each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years or over residing with applicant provided value of sustenance does not exceed

628. 6d. per week.

(d) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(e) See note (d) Table II.

(f) Work on rotational basis of nine to eight weeks, and rates represent average payments per week.

(g) Graduated income scale "for sustenance" permits of increased payments for larger families.

II. Sustenance Rates (without work).

(PER WEEK.)

State.				Married Man and—				
		Single Man.	Married Man. One Child.		Two Children.	Three Children.		
Statement depth contribution of participation and participation of the contribution of		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
New South Wales		7 6	14 0	19 0	19 9	22 9		
Victoria	>	11 O(a)	18 6(b)	22 6(b)	26 6(b)	30 6(b)		
Queensland		8 0	17 O(c)	20 9(c)	24 6(c)	28 3(c)		
South Australia (d)		5 10	13 2	17 $8\frac{1}{2}(e)$	22 3(e)	26 9½(e)		
Western Australia		(f)	14 0	21 0	28 o	35 0		
Tasmania		10 3	19 10	23 5	27 0	30 7		
Northern Territory		(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)		
Australian Capital Territo	ory	6 5	II 2	16 5	20 9	20 9		
•								

^{*} Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Unemployables residing with others than parents-6s.

(c) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(f) Meal tickets provided and billeted in approved lodging houses if incapable of work.

(g) Rations only issued to sick persons, women and children.

3. Unemployment Relief Funds.—(i) Commonwealth.—The monwealth Government made available to the States in 1929-30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930-31 and £304,000 in 1931-32. The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—New South Wales, £600,000; Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments were conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was distributed by the Commonwealth and was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season, and (from Loans) in 1933-34, £300,000. For the year 1934-35, the expenditure from revenue was £161,000. During 1934-35 the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act, No. 66 of 1934, was passed appropriating moneys for assisting the States in the re-employment of men, by means of public works and assistance to the metalliferous mining industry. This Act was amended by Act No. 2 of 1935 to include assistance in connexion with forestry works.

⁽b) Rates represent $_4$ s. for each unemployed male dependant under $_2$ 1, and for each female dependant residing with applicant, provided the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. 6d. Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved receive 9s. 9d. per week plus 2s. 6d. for each child.

⁽d) Recipients work out cost of rations (at Arbitration rates) to which is added a cash subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the value of such cost. The ration value may be either in cash or kind. Recipients threatened with eviction are given one day's work per week to assist in meeting rental charges.

⁽c) Rates vary according to ages of children but average has been taken at $_4$ s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. No fixed maximum for family.

In addition to assistance to the States, the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934-35 appropriated the following amounts for direct expenditure by the Commonwealth—

The amounts appropriated for the States by the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934-35 were—

State.		For Public Works.	For Metalliferous Mining.	For Forestry.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales	 	350,000	42,500	50,000	442,500
Victoria	 	225,000	50,000	100,000	375,000
Queensland	 	125,000	70,000	30,000	225,000
South Australia	 	125,000	33,500	17,000	175,500
Western Australia	 	125,000	62,000	100,000	287,000
Tasmania	 	50,000	25,750	25,000	100,750
Total	 	1,000,000	283,750	322,000	1,605,750

The grants to the States for mining are subject to £I for £I contribution in respect of part thereof, and the grants for forestry are subject to each State (except South Australia and Tasmania) spending an amount equivalent to the sum received from the Commonwealth.

By Act No. 13 of 1936 the amounts provided for assistance to the States in respect of mining and forestry were supplemented by further grants from Revenue to be made available during 1936-37 and 1937-38 (upon similar conditions) as follows:—

		For Metallife	erous Mining.	For Forestry.		
		Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.	
		£	£	£	£	
New South Wales		 19,600	13,600	25,000	12.500	
Victoria		 27,000	18,700	50,000	25,000	
Queensland		 35,600	24,900	15,000	7,500	
South Australia		 12,800		8,500	4,250	
Western Australia		 34,600	9,800	50,000	25,000	
Tasmania	••	 10,400	3,000	12,500	6,250	
		140,000	70,000	161,000	80,500	

Under Act No. 12 of 1936 a sum of £100,000 yearly was granted from Revenue for the ten years commencing 1st July, 1935, for payment to the States in the following proportions:—

			£
New South Wales		1997	 39,400
Victoria	 		 27,400
Queensland	 		 14,450
South Australia	 		 8,700
Western Australia	 		 6,650
Tasmania	 		 3,400
			100,000

This measure provides that the grant shall be devoted to the payment of interest and sinking fund on approved loans raised by public authorities (preferably outside metropolitan areas) and the assistance is conditional upon grants of equal value for the same purpose by State Governments. The primary object of the grant is the relief of unemployment in country districts.

Under Act No. 71 of 1936 a sum of £150,000 was appropriated from Revenue for payment to the States by way of grant to be expended in the provision of assistance to persons out of employment. The object of this grant was to provide relief to persons out of work at the 1936 Christmas season.

The amount of £150,000 was distributed as follows :-

3 ,		£
New South Wales	 	 59,200
Victoria	 	 40,900
Queensland	 · · . · .	 21,700
South Australia	 	 13,000
Western Australia	 	 10,000
Tasmania	 	5,200
		150,000
		-

Under Act No. 46 of 1937, a sum of £100,000 was appropriated for direct expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States and Territories on public works and services. The purpose of this expenditure was to provide to as great an extent as possible additional employment for those who are unemployed at or about Christmas time.

(ii) New South Wales.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the relief of Unemployment in New South Wales are not available apart from totals which include other forms of charitable relief and social services, but the following amounts are shown in the various Treasurer's Statements as having been spent on sustenance payments in the years 1930–31 to 1937–38:—

Year.	£	Year.	£
1930-31	 1,837,886	1934-35	 1,076,670
1931-32	 5,070,732	1935-36	 980,760
1932-33	 3,511,978	1936-37	 1,114,950
1933-34	 1,467,953	1937-38	 1,110,000 (a)
	(a) Est	imated.	

(iii) Victoria.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1937-38:—

)/ 0			
Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
	£		£
1931-32	 1,622,400		1,625,458
1932-33	 1,731,721		1,569,356
1933-34	 1,618,397	• •	1,766,873
1934-35	 1,695,707		1,898,132
1935-36	 1,984,754		1,754,165
1936-37	 1,966,435		1,760,022
1937-38	 1,963,639		1,962,105

(iv) Queensland.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1937-38 were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts. ${f \pounds}$	Expenditure.
1931-32	 1,089,645	 1,200,674
1932-33	 1,806,010	 1,771,111
1933-34	 1,967,942	 1,903,888
1934-35	 2,425,917	 1,674,393
1935-36	 2,494,637	 2,653,182
1936-37	 2,637,172	 3,059,964
1937–38	 2,808,961	 2,664,314

In addition to the above, the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is maintained by the joint contributions from employers, workers, and Government, provides moneys for the relief of the unemployed. In 1937–38 the expenditure from the Fund was £505,791, of which £476,191 represented sustenance payments.

- (v) South Australia.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise moneys for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1931–32, was £852,059; during 1932–33, £622,331; during 1933–34, £534,418; during 1934–35, £483,436; and during 1935–36, £413,035. The estimated expenditure for 1936–37 was £375,127, and during 1937–38, £319,067.
- (vi) Western Australia.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works (from loan) £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £345,056 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work (from loan) to £1,183,864. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was £232,192 representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure (from loan) on reproductive relief work was £1,884,897. In 1934-35 the expenditure from Revenue amounted to £72,496, consisting of £52,747 for rations and lodgings, £16,195 on sustenance work; £481 for grants to institutions; and £3,073 on firewood miscellaneous; and the expenditure (from loan) on reproductive relief work was £2,077,326. In 1935-36 revenue expenditure amounted to £49,870, made up by rations and lodgings, £32,295; sustenance work, £14,595; grants to institutions, £156; firewood and miscellaneous, £2,824; and (from loan) on reproductive relief work the expenditure was £2,011,888. In 1936-37 revenue expenditure amounted to £51,144 made up by rations and lodgings, £34,298; sustenance work, £14,821; grants to institutions, £143; firewood and miscellaneous, £1,882; and the expenditure (from loan) on reproductive relief works was £1,772,893. In 1937–38 revenue expenditure amounted to £51,966, made up by rations and lodgings, £36,026; sustenance work, £14,021; firewood and miscellaneous, £1,019; and the expenditure (from loan) on reproductive relief works was £1,171,389.

(vii) Tasmania.—The amounts expended from Revenue during the last seven years on unemployment relief including relief work and sustenance for the unemployed are as follows:—

Year.	Year.		car.		Expenditur		
						£	
1931-32				 		70,000	
1932-33				 		69,892	
1933-34				 		168,350	
1934-35				 		203,867	
1935-36				 		193,645	
1936-37	-			 		178,573	
1937-38				 		174,672	

The amount of £174,672 for 1937-38 includes £75,515 for relief work in lieu, and £14,810 for sustenance.

- (viii) Australian Capital Territory.—There is no special taxation levied for the relief of unemployment in the Australian Capital Territory. The works upon which the unemployed are dependent have, in recent years, been largely financed from the annual appropriation for Defence, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to a lesser degree from the votes for Maintenance services. In addition, various additional amounts have been made available from time to time from special appropriations to supplement existing votes with a view to increasing the ratio of employment. The amounts expended as purely unemployment relief measures in each year cannot therefore be stated, as they form a part of the general works programme within the Territory. Special provision is made, however, for the alleviation of distress, and the expenditure under this heading during the past five financial years was as $follows:=1933-34, \quad \pounds 2,728 \; ; \; 1934-35, \quad \pounds 2,405 \; ; \; 1935-36, \quad \pounds 1,869 \; ; \; 1936-37,$ £848; and 1937-38, £1,464. This expenditure includes rations granted in certain cases, work in lieu of rations for itinerants, payments to the Canberra Relief Society for subsequent disbursement, the supply of firewood for unemployment camps and railway fares for destitute persons.
- (ix) Northern Territory.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, in 1933-34, £7,968, in 1934-35, £4,455, in 1935-36, £4,739, in 1936-37, £5,000; and in 1937-38, £8,825.
- (x) Loan Expenditure.—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the eight years, 1930–31 to 1937–38. The most that can be claimed for such expenditure in connexion with the relief of unemployment is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would undoubtedly have been greater. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., by the States amounted to £21,889,083 in 1937–38.

4. Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance.—The number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the numbers in receipt of or working for sustenance or working "part-time" on relief works in the various States at the 30th June, 1938:—

State.			
New South Wales		 	52,892
Victoria		 	19,316
Queensland		 	28,385
South Australia	., .	 ·	10,135
Western Australia		 	6,673(a)
Tasmania		 	1,106
Northern Territory		 	62
Australian Capital To	erritory	 	
Total	٠	 	118,569

(a) Includes 499 men "standing down", married men with three or more children who work full-time; and a certain number of foremen or "key" men.

Workers engaged "part-time" on "relief" works, mostly on a "rotational" system are either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. In addition to these, however, large numbers are employed on a "whole-time" basis on works which from their nature can hardly be regarded as purely for the relief of unemployment. As the cost is made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the numbers engaged from a "relief" point of view.

§ 5. State Free Employment Bureaux.

I. General.—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the March quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the various State Free Labour Bureaux in Australia in the years 1933 to 1937. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The

figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months:—

State Free Employment Bureaux-Summary, Australia.

	Ye	ar.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937			 671,175 548,270 348,009 346,919 290,214	183,052 142,854 108,413 103,371 110,628	192,772 153,176 115,840 109,389

⁽a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

- I. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.
- 2. Number of Accidents Reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1933 to 1937:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number, 1933 to 1937.

Particulars	N.S.W.	N.S.W. Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.	
No. of Fatal Accidents	1933 · 1934 · 1935 · 1936 · 1937 ·	. 55 . 42 . 46	17 24 21 22 38	9 13 8 19	2 1 5 7 4	26 33 32 44 39	8 7 3 7 8	116 133 111 145 171
No. of Accidents inca- pacitating for over 14 days	1935	. (a)5,337 . ,, 5,696 . ,, 6,134 . ,, 7,802 . ,, 8,150	558 720 719 739 1,027	232 479 480 522 601	134 117 222 180 156	561 939 985 1,475 1,309	76 136 177 107 136	6,898 8,087 8,717 10,825 11,379

(a) Vide remarks below.

Compared with 1936 the numbers of deaths from industrial accidents in 1937 increased in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania and decreased in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in all States except South Australia and Western

Australia, where decreases were recorded. Non-fatal accidents in New South Wales and Victoria showed a considerable increase on the number recorded in the previous year.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during recent years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1937.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1937.

Indu	strial Group.		Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
	niture, etc		7	536
II. Engineerin			9	3,368
III. Food, Drin			7	880
IV. Clothing, I				497 •
V. Books, Pri		••	••	416
VI. Other Man			5	2,088
VII. Building an			4	25
VIII. Mining		• •	(a) 130	(a) 3,189
IX. Lifts			7	8
X. Miscellaneo	ous		2	372
	Total		171	11,379

⁽a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows:—I fatal, 915 non-fatal in New South Wales, 2 fatal, 5 non-fatal in Western Australia and 2 non-fatal in Tasmania.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 80 for fatal and 41 for non-fatal of the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Four fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and seven deaths resulted from lift accidents. Twenty-eight fatal, and 7,785 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 3,368 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

- 4. Mining Accidents.—(i) Sources of Information.—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.
- (ii) Classification.—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1937.

⁽b) Vide remarks above.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1937.(a) . A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
I. Below Ground-							
Accidents caused by Explosives			2		5	I	8
,, Falls of Ground Falling down	4	6	3		- 10		23
shafts, etc.	I	I	3		8	I	14
Other Accidents	5		3		8		16
2. Above Ground.							
Accidents caused by machinery in							
motion	I				3		4
Other Accidents	6			I	4	2	13
3. Accidents in Eatteries, Ore-dressing,							
Smelting and other Metallurgical				/			(b) 8
Works, etc.	I	I	I	I	2	2	(0) 0
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc	٠	.4		2			6
COAL MINES.							
r. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							i a la
(Fire Damp, etc.)		13					13
Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.) Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	18	, . _I				т.	21
Other Accidents	5		I	::	1		6
Other Acordenes	3.		_				
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in							13000
motion	2						
Other Accidents							
Total	43	26	14	4	40	7	134

⁽a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Inclusive of 1 accident in New South Wales and 2 in Western Australia reported by Chief Inspector of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
Accidents caused by Explosives Falls of Ground	3 52	4	3		10	3 4	23 93
shafts, etc.	12	. 5	I		32	I	51
Other Accidents	159		92	2	717	28	998
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by machinery in motion Other Accidents	5 92	4			2I I44	I 42	31 300
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc	916	5	63	92	. 82	17	1,175
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc		15		13			28
COAL MINES. I. Below Ground— Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives					2		6
(Dynamite, etc.) Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	4 26		44		50		126
Other Accidents	29	4 3	105		175	2	314
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1 7		2 14		24		340
Total	1,306	41	353	119	1,274	IOI	3,194

⁽a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 922 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

One hundred and one fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 34 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1937 numbered eight, as against 78 in metalliferous mines, 42 in coal mines and six in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,175. The number of non-fatal mining accidents, below ground was 1,165 and above ground 331. Twenty-eight non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

CHAPTER V.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

I. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since the year 1933. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1933 to 1937. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1932 will be found in preceding issues of

the Labour Report.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1933 to 1937.

—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1933 to 1937:—

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	A.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
			1	NUMBER (OF SEPARA	TE UNION	īs.		5 (3)	
1933 1934 1935 1936	183 185 182 . 184 184	149 149 147 147	107 106 109 111	109 109 112 114 113	128 128 130 132	80 79 77 76 76	4 4 4 5 6	15 15 15 15	775 775 776 784 783	a356 a355 a354 a356 a358
				Numb	ER OF BR.	ANCHES.				
1933 1934 1935 1936	580 579 584 559 571	406 406 399 396, 396	320 323 321 314 309	177 183 183 177	188 188 190 211	78 77 77 71 70)	I I I	1,749 1,757 1,755 1,729 1,716	b2,168 b2,177 b2,177 b2,157 b2,141

⁽a) Allowing for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see following remarks). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of interstate unions, but also head State branches of interstate unions.

Trade Unions-Branches and Membership-continued.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	A.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
				Numbi	ER OF ME	MBERS.				
1933 1934 1935 1936	302,024 312,639 309,689 315,517 333,879	195,089 195,877 199,132 201,616 209,794	121,331 129,358 148,127 158,953 162,212	54,197 55,120 59,102 59,900 63,770	51,399 54,195 58,315 60,762 65,053	13,630 13,510 14,556 15,839 19,208	706 825 851 992 912	1,022 1,043 1,058 1,230 1,455	739,398 762,567 790,830 814,809 856,283	739,398 762,569 790,830 814,800 856,289
			PERCEN	TAGE INC	CREASE IN	Мемве	RSHIP. (d)			
1933 1934 1935 1936	.c3.6 3.5 co.9 1.9 5.5	ci.o o.7 i.7 i.2	10.2 6.6 14.5 7.3 2.0	0.2 1.7 6.9 1.4 6.1	2.5 5.4 7.6 4.2 6.6	c7.3 c0.9 -7.8 8.8	68.2 16.9 - 3.2 16.6 68.8	14.8 2.1 1.5 16.3	co.2 3.1 3.7 3.0 4.8	co.2 3.1 3.7 3.0 4.8

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:—
(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of interstate and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making due allowance for this duplication.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1933 to 1937.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1933 to 1937. In previous Reports it was pointed out that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provision of the Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

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Trade Unions-Industrial Groups-Australia.

	1		1	1	
Industrial Groups.	1933. °	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.

NUMBER OF UNIONS.

Manufacturing—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	18 (4)	17 (4)	17 (4)	17 (4)	17 (4)
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	63 (22)	63 (22)	61 (21)	63 (21)	63 (22)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	62 (34)	62 (32)	63 (32)	69 (33)	70 (35)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	24 (11)	24 (11)	24 (11)	24 (11)	24 (11)
V. Books, Printing, etc	15 (10)	15 (9)	15 (9)	14 (8)	14 (7)
VI. Other Manufacturing	77 (37)	76 (36)	73 (34)	73 (35)	73 (36)
VII. Building	51 (28)	51 (28)	49 (26)	49 (27)	49 (27)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc	16 (13)	17 (14)	16 (13)	16 (13)	15 (12)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	51 (29)	51 (29)	52 (30)	50 (29)	50 (28)
X. Other Land Transport	II (4)	10 (4)			
YI Shipping etc	55 (22)	55 (22)			12 (5)
XII Pastoral Agricultural etc			55 (22)	55 (21)	55 (21)
III Domestic Hotels etc	9 (4)	10 (6)	10 (7)	II (7)	9 (8)
XIV. Miscellaneous—	20 (16)	20 (15)	19 (14)	20 (15)	20 (15)
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	20 (20)	()	/ / \	, ,	
(ii) Dublic Convice	30 (19)	30 (19)	32 (19)	32 (19)	32 (16)
(iii) Datail and Wholagala	145 (45)	145 (45)	148 (47)	148 (48)	148 (47)
	8 (7)	8 (7)	8 (8)	8 (8)	8 (8)
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and	1				
Labouring	13 (12)	13 (11)	16 (11)	16 (11)	16 (11)
(v) Other Miscellaneous	107 (39)	108 (41)	108 (42)	108 (42)	108 (45)
Total	775(356)a	775(355)a	776(354)a	784(356)a	783(358)

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Manufacturing— I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. VI. Rallway and Tramway Services X. Other Land Transport XI. Sailping, etc. XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. VIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. VIII. Mincellaneous— (i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical (ii) Public Service (iii) Retail and Wholesale (iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring	27,164 69,244 62,103 50,173 18,113 42,577 52,936 30,166 90,521 16,408 32,691 20,997 20,849 27,884 79,809 26,426	25,886 73,363 65,663 56,484 18,285 43,720 53,140 36,560 91,035 13,566 29,363 22,599 19,585 33,947 77,365 29,009	27,079 76,070 68,292 59,484 18,808 44,388 51,034 36,636 97,443 10,539 26,388 28,782 19,043 34,415 82,766 32,619 38,926	25,365 79,047 72,120 62,269 19,425 46,832 56,727 40,184 94,944 10,287 27,346 31,869 16,091 35,315 83,484 32,178	27,46 83,99 76,70 66,32 20,46 49,32 59,48 44,91 34,62 15,93 36,04 84,71 33,05
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and	26,426	29,009	32,619		
(v) Other Miscellaneous	30,261 41,076	32,482 40,515	38,926 38,118	39,603	. 40,94 41,42
Total	739,398	762,567	790,830	814,800	856,28

4. Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees.—(i) States 1937. The census of 1933 shows the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1937, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year was obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions; (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations; and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1937. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has been added to show the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—States—Number of Male and Female Members, and Percentage to Total Employees, 1937.

	Iotai	Embio	yccs, re					
Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Aus- tralia.
		MA	LES.					
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)		168,717	135,685	121,121 56,897 47.0 24,603	100,480 55,320 55.1 17,116	16,435 37·3	1,955 870 44.5 189	1,448,204 720,587 49.8 268,334
		FEM	ALES.					
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) No. of Members of Unions	144,877 48,671 33.6	126,142 41,077	48,999 26,527 54.1			10,738 2,773 25.8	205 42 20.5	383,674 135,690
Junior Workers (under 20)	60,075			14,025		4,764	64	157,245
	1	To	TAL.			, .		
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) No. of Members of Unions Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees Junior Workers (under 20)	727,862 335,334 46.1		62.8	63,770 42.I	122,663 65,053 53.0 26,665	19,208	912	1,831,87 856,28 46.7 425,57

⁽a) Inclusive of Australian Capital Territory.

⁽ii) Australia.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1933 to 1937 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Australia—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees—1933 to 1937.

Particulars.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	MALES.				1
Estimated Number of Adult Employers (20 years of age and over) Number of Members of Unions Percentage of Members on No. Adult Employees Junior Workers (under 20)	1,344,290 626,266	1,393,155 641,370 46.0 253,682	1,401,286 662,447 47.3 255,160	1,426,109 685,795 48.1 265,176	1,448,204 720,587 49.8 268,334
	FEMALES.				
Estimated Number of Adult Employer (20 years of age and over) Number of Members of Unions Percentage of Members on Estimat No. Adult Employees Junior Workers (under 20)	321,500	363,255 121,197 33.4 158,863	366,102 128,383 35.1 160,120	377,334 129,014 34.2 155,305	383,674 135,696 35.4 157,245
	TOTAL.				
Estimated Number of Adult Employed (20 years of age and over) Number of Members of Unions Percentage of Members on Estimat No. Adult Employees Junior Workers (under 20)	1,665,790	1,756,410 762,567 43.4 412,545	1,767,388 790,830 44.7 415,280	1,803,443 814,809 45.2 420,481	1,831,878 856,283 46.7 425,579

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1933 to 1937.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1933 to 1937 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only:—

Trade Unions-Australia-Classification according to Number of Members.

Clas	sifi- on.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	and under 300.	and under 200,	and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
					Num	BER OF	Unions.					1
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937		23 25 23 26 27	15 10 12 11 10	38 41 43 41 45	37 37 39 40 40	46 45 50 51 48	30 32 25 27 29	26 24 25 29 29	52 47 44 42 39	30 35 40 38 38	59 59 53 51	356 355 354 356 358
					1	TEMBERS.	HIP.					
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937		394,974 441,675 443,398 490,617 526,817	71,012 95,417 71,449	136,263	49,399 51,954 53,710 56,805 56,603	33,779 32,841 35,581 36,645 34,209	11,539 12,330 9,695 10,957 11,345	6,341 5,651 5,961 6,942 6,911	7,400 6,468 6,116 5, 890 5,354	2,223 2,828 3,031 2,737 2,684	1,472 1,545 1,516 1,519	739,398 762,566 790,836 814,866 856,28
				PER	CENTAGE	ON TOTA	L MEME	ERSHIP.				
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937		53.4 57.9 56.1 60.2 61.6	14.7 9.3 12.1 8.8 8.2	16.7 17.9 17.1 16.1 16.4	6.7 6.8 6.8 7.0 6.6	4·5 4·4 4·5 4·5	1.6 1.6 1.2 1.3	. 0.9 0.7 6.8 0.9 0.8	0.8 0.8 0.7 0.6	0.3 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3	0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	100.0 100.0 100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1933 to 1937. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 98 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 276.

6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Interstate or Federated Trade Unions-Number and Membership.

PARTICULAR	S.		Unions Operating in-							
				3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.(a)	TOTAL.		
	[1933		20	12	19	21	43	115		
	1934		20	14	16	22	42	114		
Number of Unions -	1935		20	IO	19	23	۰ 40	II2		
Tramber of Carons	1936		19	8	21	19	46	113		
	1937		18	12	18	19	46	113		
	1933		31,792	33,600	99,293	183,227	264,319	612,240		
	1934		32,521	40,978	99,762	191,157	280,283	644,701		
Number of Members-			31,891	23,923	119,976	200,196	273,934	649,920		
4, 44,440	1936		28,233	13,624	123,008	171,517	324,919	661,301		
	1937		29,863	17,802	131,468	172,799	366,172	718,104		

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 113 in 1937, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen

from 65 per cent. to 84 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1933 to 1937.

Central Labour Organizations-Number, and Branch Unions Affiliated.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	A.C.T.	Total
[1933	3	5	6	2	9	3		I	29
1934	3	5	6	2	9	. 3		I	29
No. of Councils 1935	3	5	6	2	8	. 3		I	28
1936	3	5	6	2	8	2		I	27
1937	3	5	6	2	-8	2		I	27
YI-: [1933 ···	94	168	77	54	214	60		II	678
No. of Unions To24	94	168	77	54	214	59		II	677
and Branch	92	167	84	54	212	59		II	679
Unions	QI	167	84	54	213	59		II	679
Affiliated 1937	OI	167	85	53	213	59	i i	IO	678

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—(a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes; and (d) educational propaganda among Unions.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting the names of suitable persons, from which the Commonwealth Government selects the Australian Workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

S. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1937 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 31, with a membership of approximately 23,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 139, with a membership of approximately 696,000, representing 81 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

^{*} Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

- I. General.—Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.
- 2. Employers' Associations in each State.—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1933 to 1937:—

Employers' Associations.

							-
Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
							1 .

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1933	 	140	153	80	58	62	28	521
1934	 	a134	157 .	74	60	54	26	505
1935	 	a131	156	72	60	56	25	500
1936	 	a134	150	73	61	58	30	506
1937	 	a134	149	78	61	59	30	511

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1933 1934 1935 1936	 ••	897 810 786 806	508 520 559 608	189 135 135 393	15 15 13 32	288 301 302 296	8 8 8 6	1,905 1,789 1,803 2,141
1937	 	681	548	394	33	184	IO	1,850

MEMBERSHIP.

1933 1934 1935 1936	 	56,384 a58,387 a59,444 a60,135	37,929 38,276 37,765 50,262	18,721 18,943 18,556 35,764	6,452 6,765 7,536 8,813	10,311 10,464 10,791 11,193	2,257	132,188 a134,930 a136,179 a168,424
1937		a63,747	50,566	33,150	9,081	10,978	2,152	a169,674

3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.—The figures in the next table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1936 and 1937.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Class.	Numb Associa		Numbe		Membe	ership.
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture,						
etc	20	20	5	16	1,195	1,222
II. Engineering, etc.	13	17	12	12	2,378	2,500
III. Food, Drink, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats,	106	103	78.	92	20,956	20,504
etc V. Books, Printing,	17	. 16	5	II	1,652	1,932
etc VI. Other Manufac-	39	41			2,991	3,210
turing	40	42	I	2	3,318	3,567
VII. Building	25	24	4	9.	2,060	2,010
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	II	II		I	296	282
X. Other Land Transport	13	19		9	1,835	3,387
XI. Shipping, etc XII. Pastoral, Agricultural,	15	18	3	3	269	263
etc	50	52	1,978	1,648	103,280	109,363
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	18	25		8,450	1,765
XIV. Miscellaneous	136	130	30	47	19,744	19,669
Total	506	511	2,141	1,850	168,424	169,674

The female membership of these associations was 6,115 for 1936 and 7,000 for 1937.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1933 to 1937:—

Employers' Associations Wembership Groups Australia

	Employer	rs' Associa	ations—N	Iembersh	ip Groups	—Austral	ia.	
Member	1,000 and over.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
		N	UMBER OF	ASSOCIATI	ONS.			
1933	 17	25	24	22	51	72	310	521
1934	 20	25	22	24	50	74	290	505
1935	 19	31	20	21	51	77	281	500
1936	 20	31	21	20	51	79	284	506
1937	 24	33	23	26	44	80	281	511
			MEM	BERSHIP.				
1933	 79,522	1 19,158	9,299	5,839	7,463	5,115	5,792	132,188
1934	 85,058	18,353	8,156	5,681	7,203	5,055	5,424	134,930
1935	 85,116	20,392	7,356	5,213	7,506	5,687	5,209	136,179
1936	 109,476	21,895	8,800	6,654	8,242	6,836	6,521	168,424
1937	 114,567	23,389	8,364	6,391	6,366	5,680	4,917	169,674
		PERCE	ENTAGE ON	TOTAL ME	EMBERSHIP.			
1933	 60	15	7	4	6	4	4	100
1934	 63	13	7	4	5	4	4	100
1935	 63	15	5,	4	5	4	4	100
1936	 65	13	5	4	5	4	4	100
1037	 67	14	5	1 4	4	3	3.	IOC

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, and Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, somewhat loose as compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1933 to 1937, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Interstate or Federated Employers' Associations.

	Year.			ASSOCIAT	IONS OPERAT	ING IN-		Total.
			2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	Total.
			Nun	MBER OF AS	SOCIATION	S.		
			Nun	MBER OF AS	SSOCIATION	S.	1	
933			Nun 6	ABER OF AS	SSOCIATION	S. 14	16	-4
							16 17	4
934			6 4	4	5	14		4
933 934 935 936			6	4 2	5 12	14 8	17	

MEMBERSHIP.

1				1			
1933	 	1,354	290	1,118	66,144	35,299	104,205
1934	 	2,438	56	44,745	22,947	34,026	104,212
1935	 	10,529	57	3,311	63,155	37,723	114,775
1936	 	11,315	904	1,013	22,324	104,896	140,452
1937	 	9,351	2,019	1,118	92,049	38,908	143,445

Of the total membership of 169,674 of all employers' associations, 84 per cent. are organized on an interstate basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most important in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 64 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

I. The International Labour Conferences.—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. The Report referred to also contains information regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences which had then been held. Particulars of the proceedings at subsequent Conferences were given in later reports.

The twenty-first session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from 6th to 24th October, 1936, and the agenda and decisions were as follows:—

- (1) (a) Regulation of hours of work on board ship;
 - (b) Manning in conjunction with hours of work on board ship. Conference adopted a draft convention.
- (2) (a) The liability of the ship-owner towards sick or injured seamen;
 - (b) Sickness insurance for seamen. Two separate draft conventions adopted by Conference.
- (3) Promotion of seamen's welfare in port. Conference adopted a recommendation which it was hoped would prove useful to authorities and organizations interested in the care of seamen.
- (4) Establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineering officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships. Convention adopted by Conference.
- (5) Holidays with pay for seamen. By another Draft Convention, the Conference provides for the grant to seamen of the benefit of annual holidays with pay, the introduction of which for the general body of workers on land had formed the subject of a draft convention adopted by the twentieth session in June, 1936.

Resolutions were also adopted in regard to—(a) compensation for accidents; (b) unemployment insurance; (c) the convening of an International Economic Conference; (d) the "Contractor" system of recruiting seamen; (e) safety and accommodation in cargo vessels; (f) seamen's wages.

The twenty-second session, which followed immediately on the twenty-first, was convened to consider one item only, the question of raising the minimum age for admission to maritime employment from fourteen to fifteen years. A draft amendment in the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention of 1920 was adopted.

The Australian Delegation consisted of Lewis F. East, Esq., I.S.O., as Government Delegate; and Messrs. C. B. L. Filmer, D.S.C., and J. A. Tudehope as the non-Government Delegates, representing respectively the employers and workers of Australia.

The twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from 3rd to 23rd June, 1937.

The agenda and decisions were as follows:-

- (1) Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery. (Second discussion.) Draft convention adopted by Conference.
- (2) Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry. (Second discussion.) Conference adopted a draft convention.
- (3) Planning of public works in relation to employment. (First or single discussion.) Conference instructed the Committee on Public Works to submit a report taking the "Blue" part of Report III. as the basis of discussion.
- (4) Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades.

 (First or single discussion.) Decided that the "double-discussion" procedure be dispensed with and that a final decision be taken this year (1937).
- (5) Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry. (First or single discussion.) The same decision as in (4) above was arrived at.
- (6) Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Industry) 1919 (No. 5) with reference to certain points. Conference adopted a revised Convention.
- (7) Partial revision of the Minimum Age (Non-industrial) Convention 1932 (No. 33) with reference to certain points. A revised Convention was adopted by Conference.

The composition of the Australian Delegation was:—Government Delegate, T. H. Scholfield, Esq., M.C., M.M., M.P.; Employers' Delegate, N. Temperley, Esq.; Workers' Delegate, J. E. Pullan, Esq.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1937. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

Unemployment in various Countries during 1937.

				Percen	tage U	nempl	oyed in	n Mont	h of—				
Country.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average for
Australia Belgium Canada Denmark Germany . Great Britain Holland Sweden . Switzerland United States	14.5 14.5 33.0 9.7 11.0 36.9 16.6 3.3	9.9 13.7 13.7 31.4 8.4 10.8 34.5 15.1 3.0	10.4 31.9	10.8 11.1 17.5 4.8 9.6 28.5 12.3 2.2 9.8	9.7 10.6 9.5 14.8 3.9 9.1 26.5 9.4 1.9	9.5 10.4 13.9 3.2 8.5 25.3 8.8 1.9	2.8	9·3 9·8 7·6 15.1 2·5 8·4 26·3 7.1 2.0 9·3	9.9 7.7 16.5 2.3 8.3 26.1 7.7 2.1	10.1 8.9 19.2 2.5 8.9 26.1 9.2 2.4 9.6	23.5 2.9 9.4 28.9 11.9 3.0	14.9 13.0 34.6 5.0 9.8 32.4 18.5 3.6 13.6	21.0

3. Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports:—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1937.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

				AUSTRA	LIA.							NEW ZE	ALAND.			
Article. Unit or Quantity	n-	Sydi	ney.			Melh	ourne.			Wellin	ngton.			Christe	hurch.	
	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
					•											
Bread . 2 lb Flour, ordinary 2 lh Jam	4.00 3.00 2.47 9.69 9.82 2.57 7.10 26.75 12.40	d. 5.90 4.75 26.35 8.75 4.00 3.00 2.78 9.63 7.54 2.25 7.10 17.05 12.35 23.75 15.25 9.20 7.20 13.00 6.90	d. 5.88 4.45 26.25 8.75 4.00 3.00 2.92 9.55 7.29 2.36 7.10 18.05 12.95 18.50 15.45 9.40 7.30 13.15 7.10	d. 5 - 73 4 - 40 26 - 35 8 - 75 4 - 00 3 - 03 3 - 22 9 - 38 6 - 86 7 - 10 18 - 05 13 - 40 16 - 20 10 - 40 7 - 40	d. 5.30 4.00 27.80 7.80 4.00 3.15 2.95 9.65 6.71 2.22 6.71 18.80 17.40 8.44 6.55 12.90 6.67	d. 5.30 4.20 27.80 7.70 4.00 3.15 3.18 9.65 4.23 1.75 12.33 17.90 8.85 7.20 13.30 6.85	d. 5.30 4.20 27.80 7.70 4.00 3.15 3.20 9.60 4.24 2.00 6.40 18.10 12.67 16.95 18.80 9.50 8.00 14.00 7.55	d. 5.30 4.30 27.80 7.70 4.00 3.15 3.50 9.65 3.18 1.72 6.40 18.50 12.67 16.90 20.10 9.95 8.20 14.50 7.25	d. 6.00 3.98 27.00 13.50 3.50 2.75 3.15 7.00 7.63 3.00 5.50 15.50 9.00 24.75 16.25 8.50 7.00 11.50 8.50	d. 6.00 4.00 28.25 15.38 3.50 2.75 3.60 7.25 8.50 6.50 15.50 9.25 36.50 7.00 11.50 8.50 7.00 8.50 7.00 8.50 7.00 8.50 7.00 8.50 7.00 8.50 7.00 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50 8	d. 6.00 4.00 29.00 15.38 3.50 2.75 3.70 7.25 9.63 2.75 6.50 15.25 7.00 11.50 8.50	d. 6.00 4.06 31.00 15.00 3.50 3.00 3.70 7.50 10.63 3.75 6.50 16.25 9.75 19.75 18.00 10.00 8.00 13.25	d. 6.00 4.08 26.25 12.38 3.50 2.75 7.25 6.38 4.00 14.00 9.75 18.25 7.25 7.25 11.00	d. 6.00 4.08 28.75 13.50 3.75 2.75 3.15 7.25 6.00 16.00 9.75 28.75 17.00 8.00 7.50 11.00	d. 6.00 4.06 28.75 14.25 3.75 3.00 7.25 6.38 2.25 6.00 16.00 9.75 15.75 16.75 8.25 7.50	d. 6.00 4.10 30.00 13.88 3.73 3.00 3.44 7.22 6.00 4.00 6.00 16.22 10.00 17.00 8.50 7.77 11.50 8.71

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1937—continued.

								U	NION OF SOU	TH AFRICA			
Article.	Unit or Quantity.		UNITED K	INGDOM.			Capet	town.			Johann	esburg.	
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread Flour, ordinary Fea Jam Sugar Rice Oatmeal Raisins Potatoes Onions Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Bacon Beef, sirloin Tib T, steak, rump Mutton, leg	2 lb.	d. 4.75 4.43 25.75 2.50 7.50 6.75 14.75 9.50 21.00 (a) 13.50 (b) 8.75 (a) 15.25 (b) 9.75	d. 4.88 4.71 26.00 2.50 8.25 6.00 15.00 10.00 15.00 14.00 9.00 14.00 9.00	d. 4.75 4.64 26.00 2.50 8.50 6.00 15.75 10.50 21.00 14.50 9.50 	d. 4.75 4.64 26.50 2.50 6.25 7.00 18.50 11.00 30.00 9.75 16.25 10.50	d. 7.42 6.16 25.14 7.83 3.32 1.92 3.46 8.31 10.08 1.78 6.000 16.36 15.11 20.29 10.33 8.43 6.31 11.12 8.93	d. 7.47 6.14 25.14 7.83 3.32 1.89 5.46 8.32 10.24 1.82 16.00 17.21 15.16 27.29 19.25 8.43 6.31 11.12 8.93	d. 7.47 6.14 25.14 7.77 3.32 3.46 8.59 10.50 2.40 6.00 19.21 16.65 18.71 19.25 8.43 6.31 11.12 8.93	d. 7.47 6.14 25.14 7.82 3.32 1.92 3.23 8.64 10.12 3.00 6.00 21.36 19.04 16.64 19.00 8.43 6.31 11.12 8.93	d. 6.62 5.62 25.33 8.49 3.47 3.29 3.03 8.16 7.05 1.47 6.16 16.66 15.07 20.52 17.31 8.94 6.02 11.67 10.46	d. 6.62 5.62 25.49 8.49 3.50 3.32 3.01 8.29 7.69 1.61 6.16 17.27 15.22 30.10 19.12 8.90 6.00 11.53 10.23	d. 6.61 5.62 25.70 8.54 3.50 3.26 3.03 8.39 9.21 2.08 6.16 19.06 16.33 18.16 19.00 6.04 11.71 10.48	d. 6.688 5.688 25.56 8.611 3.50 3.27 3.09 8.47 11.20 2.88 6.16 21.19 18.28 16.90 17.64 10.02 7.47 13.02

(a) British.

(b) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1937—continued.

					CANA	DA.							
Article.	Unit or Quantity.		Otta	awa.			Mon	treal.		01	NITED STATE	S OF AMER	ICA.(a)
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread Clour, ordinary Cea Am Sugar Rice Datmeal Raisins Potatoes Onions Milk Butter Cheese Eggs Bacon Beef, sirloin " rib " steak, rump Mutton, leg	2 lb. 2 lb. 1b. lb. lb. 1j. lb. lb. 2 lb. 4 lb. 4 lb. 4 lb. 4 lb. 4 lb. 4 lb. 5 lb. 6 lb.	cents. 13.4 9.2 56.5 20.6 5.9 8.6 5.9 16.5 17.1 11.0 29.3 21.5 31.6 21.0 25.9	cents. 14.6 9.8 56.5 21.5 5.9 8.5 6.0 16.3 13.7 4.8 11.0 27.5 20.6 27.1 30.3 22.3 28.6 24.2	cents. 14.6 10.2 57.1 21.6 6.1 8.1 6.1 16.7 12.1 6.1 11.0 29.7 21.6 34.9 29.7 32.7 24.2 30.5	cents. 14.6 10.0 59.5 30.0 6.2 8.4 5.0 16.6 9.8 5.9 11.0 33.5 22.3 48.8 31.0 33.6 22.4 26.9 21.4	cents. 12.0 9.0 53.3 28.7 5.6 6.7 5.4 16.4 16.1 7.1 11.5 30.0 20.8 34.3 27.5 30.8 22.9 27.7 23.4	cents. 13.4 9.4 53.3 29.9 5.8 7.2 5.7 16.0 13.1 3.7 11.5 20.9 29.0 26.5 29.4 23.5 28.8 23.8	cents. 13.4 9.8 55.4 29.8 5.9 7.4 5.6 16.7 9.6 5.7 10.5 30.4 20.9 37.1 22.1 30.1 24.6 30.6 25.5	cents. 12.2 9.2 58.0 32.9 5.9 7.3 16.5 7.1 5.3 11.5 32.1 21.2 49.3 27.7 31.0 21.5 24.6	cents. 16.4 10.0 71.5 5.7 8.5 7.5 9.9 26.6 3.7 12.5 40.7 29.2 33.9 39.8 30.3 39.7	cents. 17.2 10.0 72.2 . 5.7 8.6 7.5 10.1 25.2 5.1 12.1 38.8 28.9 32.1 40.0 32.4 42.3	cents. 17.8 9.8 72.8 5.5 8.4 7.5 10.3 14.0 3.9 12.5 38.8 28.7 37.1 43.5 36.4 49.0	cenfs. 17.8 8.1 73.6 8.1 73.6 8.1 7.4 10.3 13.3 4.0 13.0 43.2 29.6 43.8 43.1 33.7 41.5

⁽a) Average for all towns.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Sydney—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1937.

n	-5-										,			
Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1937.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	°d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.48	5.65	5.65	5.68	5.90	5.90	5.88	5.88	5.70	5.73	5.73	5.65	5.74
9731 31	2 ,,	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.85	4.75	4.60	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.48
	2 ,,	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.59
m //	2 ,,													26.36
	lb.	26.45	26.40	26.40	26.50	26.35	26.35	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.35	26.45	4.00
Sugar	9.7	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
Rice (Australian)	11	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.03	3.05	3.01
Sago	, ,,	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.03
Jam, plum	I ½ ,,	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.76
Golden Syrup	2 ,,	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.62
Oats, flaked	lb.	2.39	2.47	2.67	2.75	2.78	2.81	2.81	2.92	3.06	3.11	3.22	3.17	2.85
Raisins, seeded	,,	9.69	9.69	9.69	9.69	9.63	9.63	9.63	9.55	9.53	9.48	9.38	9.48	9.59
Currants	,,	8.17	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8.28	8,28	8.33	8.29
Apricots, dried	,,	13.50	13.50	13.78	13.94	I4.II	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.28	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.08
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.55	9.55	9.65	9.65	9.55	9.63
Pears, canned	*,	10.60	10.40	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.30	10.40	10.40	10,40	10.40	10.40	10.39
Salmon, in tins	lb.	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12,25	12.25	12.25	12.45	12.45	12.75	12.85	12.40
Potatoes	7 lb.	14.36	9.82	8.04	7.75	7.54	7.21	7.07	7.29	7.14	7.86	6.86	6.93	8.16
Onions, brown	lb.	3.75	2.57	2.43	2.21	2.25	2.29	2.43	2.36	2.36	2.43	2.36	2.14	2.47
0		6.15	6.23	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.29	6,26
	quart	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.84
	quare	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.04
Dairy Produce—	lb.	16.75	16.75	-6 6-	16.80	77 05	7/7 0.5	=0 of	0 0.5	×0 0.0	70 05	-0 05	18.05	17.45
Butter, factory				16.65		17.05	17.05	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05		
Cheese, mild	**	12.40	12.40	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.75	12.95	13.05	13.30	13.40	13.40	12.76
Eggs, new laid	I doz.	17.55	21.45	23.70	23.75	23.75	23.70	23.40	18.50	16.60	16.60	16.60	18.40	20.33
Bacon, rashers	lb.	13.70	15.75	15.85	15.35	15.25	15.35	15.25	15.45	15.65	15.95	16.20	16.35	15.51
Milk, condensed	I tin	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.65	7.75	7.80	7.95	8.15	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.30	7.96
,, fresh	I quart	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb.	9.90	9.80	9.60	9.65	9.20	9.20	9.30	9.40	10.10	10.10	10.40	10.30	9.75
,, ribs	3.2	7.65	7.70	7.55	7.50	7.20	7.10	7.25	7.30	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.53
" steak, rump	,,	13.65	13.75	13.65	13.65	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.15	14.25	14.10	14.10	14.10	13.62
,, chuck	,,,	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15	5.90	5.90	5.75	5.80	6.45	6.35	6.45	6.50	6.15
" sausages	,,	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.30	5 - 55	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.44
Beef (corned) silver														
side	,,	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.80	7.15	7.15	7.25	7.25	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.25	7.75
., ,, brisket	11	6.15	6.10	6.05	6.05	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.65	6.15	6.30	6.15	6.10	5.94
Mutton, leg	12	7.55	7.55	7.45	7.40	6.90	7.05	7.05	7.10	7.60	7.95	7.40	7.40	7.37
,, forequarter	11	4.85	5.05	4.90	4.90	4.28	4.50	4.55	4.60	5.03	5.40	4.95	4.85	4.82
Laim	1	8.25	8:25	8.25	8.15	7.65	7.90	8.10	7.85	8.55	8.90	8.55	8.45	8.24
chong loin	33	9.15	9.15	9.05	8.90	8.35	8.60	8.80	8.50	9.25	9,60	9.25	9.20	8.99
lea	11	8.45	8.40	8.35	8.15	7.65	7.65	7.90	7.70	8.35	8.75	8.25	8.30	8.16
m 1 1	"	11.80	11.60	11.50	11.35	11.10	11.45	11.80	12.15	12.70	13.60	13.30	13.80	12.18
1-1	17	11.85	11.55	11.50	11.55	11.10	11.45	12.00	12.15		13.70		13.80	12.38
ahana	11	12.10	11.85	11.70	11.55				12.80	13.30		13.70	13.50	12.50
,, chops	33	12.10	11.05	11.70	11.00	11.30	11.73	12.40	12.00	13.20	14.00	13.80	13.50	. 12.50
		1	1			1			1					

SECTION I .- continued.

Melbourne—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1937.

														Average
Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1937.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Proceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	5.35	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.05	5.29
Flour, ordinary	2 ,,	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.45	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.05	4.17
,, self-raising	2 ,,	6.90	6.90	6.95	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.20	7.00	7.23
Tea	lb.	27.60	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.75	27.80	2780	27.78
Sugar	11	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice (Australian)	11	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.13	3.10	3.15	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.15	3.15
Sago	, ,,	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.08	3.08	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.04
Jam, plum	I ½ ,,	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.72
Golden Syrup	2 ,,	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.14
Oats, flaked	lb.	2.70	2.95	2.95	3.13	3.18	3.13	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.35	3.50	3.40	3.16
Raisins, seeded	"	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.64
Currants	2.7	8.65	8.70	8.70	8:70	8.55	8.50	8.63	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.45	8.59
Apricots, dried	,,	14.30	14.55	14.65	- 14.80	14.63	14.90	15.00	15.10	14.89	15.17	15.17	15.17	14.86
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	9.15	9.25	9.10	9.10	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.90	9.13
Pears, canned	. 27	9.85	9.90	9.55	9.40	9.50	9.45	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.51
Salmon, in tins	lb.	10.55	10.55	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.65	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.85	10.66
Potatoes	7 lb.	10.38	6.71	4.84	4.63	4.23	4.12	4.13	4.24	3.76	3.45	3.18	6.29	5.00
Onions, brown	lb.	2.67	2.22	2.11	1.67	1.78	1.78	1.89	2.00	2.06	2.06	I.72	1.50	1.95
Soap		6.79	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.95	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.95
Kerosene Dairy Produce—	quart	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Butter, factory	lb.	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.10	18.10	18.10	18.15	18.45	18.50	18.50	17.72
Cheese, mild	,,,	12.11	12.11	12.22	12.22	12.33	12.33	12.44	12.67	12.56	12.78	12.67	12.67	12.43
Eggs, new laid	I doz.	16.30	18.80	20.00	23.90	27.50	23.30	23.10	16.95	17.30	17.30	16.90	18.95	20.03
Bacon, rashers	lb.	17.30	17.40	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.80	18.80	19.95	20.10	20.10	19.95	18.58
Milk, condensed	r tin	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.50	8.55	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.49
Milk, fresh	ı quart	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
Beef, sirloin	lb.	8.61	8.44	8.38	8.72	8.85	9.00	9.10	9.50	10.05	10.15	9.95	9.75	9.2
,, ribs	11	6.70	6.55	6.60	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.70	8.00	8.35	8.35	8.20	8.00	7.51
" steak, rump	,,	13.00	12.00	12.70	13.22	13.30	13.30	13.60	14.00	14.60	14.70	14.50	14.40	13.60
,, ,, chuck	,,	5.65	5.45	5.30	5.50	5.55	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.40	6.30	6.05	5.95	5.80
" sausages	11	5.31	5.13	5.25	5.25	5.33	5.33	5.44	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.33	5.33	5 . 32
Beef (corned) silver-	110	1			33	0.33	0.00			3.37	0.00	0.00	3.33	3 - 3
side	,,	7.33	7.56	7.44	7.33	7.40	7.30	7.60	7.55	8.20	8.15	8.00	8.00	7.69
,, brisket		5.40	5.35	5.35	5.56	5.70	5.75	5.75	5.95	6.50	6.40	6.05	6,10	5.82
Mutton, leg	,,	6.83	6.67	6.61	6.67	6.85	7.15	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.00	7.25	7.10	7.18
,, forequarter	,,	4.06	3.78	3.72	3.67	3.85	4.40	4.75	4.65	5.25	5.00	4.35	4.15	4.30
,, loin	11	6.50	6.30	6.20	6.39	6.60	7.00	6.95	7.25	7.75	7.50	7.20	7.00	. 6.80
,, chops, loin	11	7.50	7.45	7.10	7.56	7.60	8.00	8.15	8.05	8.70	8.60	8.15	8.30	7.9
,, ,, leg	11	7.75	7.55	7.45	7.56	7.80	7.95	8.15	8.30	8.90	8.60	8.40	8.35	8.0
Pork, leg	"	9.70	9.55	9.60	9.56	9.60	9.75	9.85	10.60	11.25	11.35	11.30	11.60	10.31
,, loin	"	9.95	9.80	9.90	9.89	10.05	10.45	10.75	II.IO	12.00	11.95	11.50	11.70	10.75
,, chops	,,	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.06	10.15	10.70	10.70	11.45	12.50	12.40	12.00	12.20	11.05

Section I.—continued.

Brisbane—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of Year, 1937.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1937.
Froceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.73	5.73	5.48	5.73	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5-53
Flour, ordinary	13	3.98	3.98	3.98	4.25	4.32	4.23	4.23	4.45	4.14	4.14	4.05	3.91	4.14
" self-raising	12	8.09	8.09	8.09	8,36	8.50	8.45	8.36	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.32	8.18	8.31
Tea	lb.	27.05	27.05	27.05	27.09	27.09	26.64	26.26	25.86	25.86	27.23	27.23	27.23	26.81
Sugar	,,	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98
Rice (Australian)	,,,	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.95	3.00	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.01
Sago	2.9	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00	3.02	3.02	3.07	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02
Jam, plum	I ½ ,,	7.78	7.91	7.98	8.08	8.08	8.05	8.05	8.05	7.91	7.67	7.78	7.78	7.93
Golden Syrup	2 ,,	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.77	6.77	6.77	6.77	6.74
Oats, flaked	lb.	2.82	2.86	2.82	3.00	3.05	3.05	3.09	3.41	3.73	3.73	3.73	3 - 45	3.23
Raisins, seeded	**	10.23	10.23	10.23	10.23	10.18	10.23	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.09	10.14	10.09	10.17
Currants	9.9	9.18	9.18	9.27	9.05	9.00	8.95	9.09	9.14	9.14	9.23	9.18	9.09	9.13
Apricots, dried	7.7	14.32	14.68	15.14	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.27	15.23	15.59	15.68	15.68	15.68	15.25
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	10.68	10.68	10.55	10.27	10.27	10.36	10.45	10.32	10.32	10.32	10.18	10.18	10.38
Pears, canned		11.09	10.73	10.59	10.30	10.30	10.23	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.23	10.14	10.05	10.34
Salmon, in tins	lb.	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.50	12.50	13.13	12.57
Potatoes	7 lb.	15.27	10.05	7.95	7.45	7.05	6.91	7.32	7.64	7.55	7.73	8.05	7.50	8.37
Onions brown	lb.	2.89	2.27	2.10	1.71	1.71	1.88	1.99	2.05	2.14	2.26	1.33	0.95	1.94
Soap,		6.39	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.33	6.36	6.39	6.33	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.37
Kerosene	quart	4.48	4.48	4.48	4 - 43	4.48	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.50
Dairy Produce—	**								-0	-0	-0	18.25	18.05	** **
Butter, factory	lb.	17.09	17.09	17.09	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.95	18.05	18.05	18.05	12.82	12.82	17.55
Cheese, mild	211	11.77	11.91	11.91	11.82	11.82	11.95	12.36	12.55	12.73		15.18	18.00	19.98
Eggs, new laid	doz.	15.50	22.18	22.73	26.64	26.59	23.50	22.77	16.23	15.18	15.09	15.32	15.32	14.04
Bacon, rashers	lb.	13.36	13.64	13.95	13.45	13.36	13.68	13.68 8.64	13.59	8.68	8.73	8.77	8.77	8.64
Milk, condensed	tin	8.59	8.59	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.59	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.00	6.13
Milk, fresh	quart	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.17	6.15	6.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.00	0.13
Meat—	1b.	9.05	8.80	8.45	8.30	7.85	7.80	7.90	8.10	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.45	8.31
Beef, sirloin		6.38	6.23	6.05	5.85	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.25	6.45	6.01
atonly rumn		11.80	11.50	11.20	10.90	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.75	11.10	11.20	11.35	11.10	II.II
steak, rump		6.00	5.85	5.55	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.30	5.30	5.45	5.60	5.85	5.95	5.56
001100000	3.2	6.20	6.05	6.00	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.88
,, sausages Beef, (corned) silver-	33	0.20	0.05	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.03	3.00	3.00
side		7.80	7.60	7.40	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.10	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.36
hrighet		5.65	5.55	5.40	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.45	5.50	5.35
	11	8.75	8.20	7.80	7.70	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.65	7.95	8.20	8.25	7.87
foregranter	11	6.05	5.65	5.50	5.45	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.25	5.45	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.52
loin	11	8.45	7.85	7.60	7.70	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.70	7.85	7.95	7.95	7.75
shops loin	11	8.75	8.25	7.85	7.95	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.75	7.90	8.10	8.25	8.25	8.01
log	11	8.95	8.40	8.00	8.05	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.85	8.05	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.13
Pork, leg "	**	9.70	9.65	9.55	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.75	10.10	10.35	10.70	10.95	10.90	10.03
loin	11	9.70	9.60	9.55	9.65	9.65	9.70	9.90	10,15	10.50	10.70	II.IO	11,00	10.10
chops	"	9.70	9.80	9.80	9.85	9.85	9.85	10.05	10,35	10.50	10.80	11,05	11.05	10.24

SECTION I.—continued.

Adelaide—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1937.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1937.
roceries, &c		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5 50	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.44
Flour, ordinary	,,,	4.30	4.25	4.30	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.35	4.54
,, self-raising		6.88	6.83	6.85	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.05	7.05	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.65	6.93
Tea	lb.	27.80	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.85	27.85	27.85	27.78
Sugar	,,	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.94
Rice (Australian)	91	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sago	12	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Jam, plum	ı½lb.	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05	8.09
Golden Syrup	2lb.	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.16
Oats, flaked	lb.	2.65	2.78	2.78	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.03	3.05	3.08	2.91
Raisins, seeded	9.9	7.80	7.80	7.80.	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.75	7.78
Currants	11	7.60	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Apricots, dried	**	13.40	13.40	13.70	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.06	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.15	14.01
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.75	9.69
Pears, canned	, ; ;	9.85	9.80	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.75	9.76
Salmon, in tins	lb.	II.IO	11.10	II.IO	II.IO	11.10	11.10	11.10	II.IO	11.10	11.25	11.25	11.40	11.15
Potatoes	7 lb.	11.06	7.57	5.99	5.50	5.70	5.56	5.50	5.75	5.68	5.32	5.71	7.86	6.44
Onions, brown	lb.	2.00	1.92	1.79	1.46	1.57	1.54	1.54	1.82	1.79	1.86	1.75	1.75	1.73
Soap,	33	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64
Kerosene	quart	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67
airy Produce—	- 11							-0		-0	-0	-0		-0
Butter, factory	lb.	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.70	18.20	18.15	18.20	18.20	18.20	19.00	18.01
Cheese, mild	, 17	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.75	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.59
Eggs, new laid	doz.	14.00	17.35	17.65	20.15	23.60	21.40	20.65	16.05	14.30	13.90	13.85	14.25	17.26
Bacon, rashers	lb.	14.45	14.45	14.40	15.50	16.40	16.55	16.55	19.05	19.55	18.05	17.80	17.80	16.71
Milk, condensed	tin	8.20	8.20	8.35	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.65	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.44
,, fresh	quart	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.85	5.92
leat—	lb	7		n 60	7 60	7.60	7.80	7.80	8.25	9 00	8.50	8.15	8.00	~ 00
Beef, sirloin	10	7.35	7.55	7.60	7.60		6.15	6,20		8.90	6.85	6.45	6.25	7.93 6.28
" rib	11	5.80	5.95	6.00	6.05	5.90			6.75	7.00		12.20	12.00	
" steak, rump	"	6.45	6.60	11.30 6.60	6.60	6.60	6.90	11.50	12.00	12.60	12.30 7.60			11.72
" " chuck	33	4.80						7.00	7.30			7.50	7.40	7.02
,, sausages	11	4.00	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	1.09	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.93
Beef (corned) silver-		7.80			7.85	7.80	7.90	7 00	8.10	8.50	8.30	8.15	8.15	8.03
side	11		7.90	7.95		5.75	5.85	7.90	6.10	6.50	6.30	6.10	6.05	5.94
brisket	"	5.65	5.65 7.60	5.65	5.65	7.80	7.85	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.05	7.90	7.85	7.81
Mutton, leg	- 11			7.60	7.45		4.70		4.80			4.65		4.62
,, forequarter	19	4.45	4.40 6.60	4·45 6.75	4·35 6.70	4.55	7.55	7.50	7.50	4.'90 7.85	4.95 7.65	7.45	4 · 55 7 · 45	7.24
shops loin	- 11	7.90		7.85	7.85	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.45	8.80	8.60	8.50	8.20	8.26
100	33	8.50	7.95 8.55	8.55	8.45	8.85	8.85	8.95		9.30	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.85
Dorly log " leg	11					9.80	9.75	9.70	9.25	10.65	10.55	10.20	10.45	9.95
Pork, leg	11	9.50	9.65	9.45	9.45	10.05	10.10	10.10	10.25	11.15	10.55	10.80	10.45	10.32
,, loin	11		9.90		9.60		10.10	10.10		11.15	11.50	11.30	11.40	
" chops	11	10.05	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.55	10.33	10.05	11.40	11.00	11.30	11.30	11.40	10.79

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, 1937.
Groceries, &c		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.6.00	6.00	6.00	5.96
Flour, ordinary	2 ,,	4.70	4.70	4.70	5 - 35	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.04
" self-raising	2 ,,	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.80	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.62
Tea	lb	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.80	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.93
Sugar	11	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice (Australian)	,,	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.24
Sago	11	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.20	3.20	3.20	3,20
Jam, plum	I ½ ,,	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.45	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.40
Golden Syrup	2 ,,	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.43
Oats, flaked	· lb.	3.00	3.15	3.15	3.35	3.35	3 - 35	3.35	3.45	3.60	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.42
Raisins, seeded	***	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.40	9.30	9.35	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.33
Currants	,,	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.35	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.42
Apricots, dried	,,	13.80	14.10	14.40	14.60	14.70	14.70	14.80	. 15.10	15.00	15.20	15.20	15.30	14.74
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	10.90	11.00	II.IO	11.05	11.05	10.95	10.95	JO.95	10.95	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.99
Pears, canned	"	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.70	II.70	11.67	11.80	11.70	11.70	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.68
Salmon, in tins	lb.	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12,20	12.20	12.20	J.2.20	12.20	12.30	12.30	12.40	12.23
Potatoes	7 lb.	10.50	9.30	8.90	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.55	8.45	7.90	8.05	6.15	5.20	8.34
Onions, brown	lb.	2,60	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2,30	2.55	2,60	2.60	2.45	2.15	2.38
Soap	"	6.60	6.70	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.64	6.67
Kerosene	quart	4.58	4.58	4.56	4.59	4.56	4.54	4.51	4.55	4.53	4.53	,		
Dairy Produce—	1	4.5	4.5-	4.30	4.33	4.30	4.24	4.5-	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.55	4.55	4.55
Butter, factory	lb.	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.20	18.20	18.05	18.65	18.50	18.65	18.65	18.65	18.65	18.38
Cheese, mild	1)	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.40	13.30	13.30	13.60	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.80	13.70	13.51
Eggs, new laid	ı doz.	16.00	18.10	20.00	25.30	29.10	26.30	18.20	15.20	14.70	14.30	14.10	16.60	18.99
Bacon, rashers	lb:	15.10	15.10	15.00	15.50	15.40	15.70	15.80	15.90	16.70	16.90	17.00	16.90	
Milk, condensed	tin	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.65	8,65	8.65	8.70	8.63
,, fresh	quart	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00		
Meat—	quare	/	/	7.00	,	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Yo 4 -1-1-1-4-	1b.	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.70	9.00	9.00	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.48
11		7.20	7.20	7.10	7.30	7.40	7.70	7.70	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.85	6.80	
	11	14.50	14.70	14.60	14.70	15.00	15.20	14.90	14.80	14.60	14.60	14.60		7.19
chuok	11	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.60	7.60	7.10	7.00	7.00		14.50	14.73
202202020	. 17	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.30	6.30	6.40	6.20	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00 6.00	7.00	7.22
Beef (corned) silver-	2.0	0,10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.13
side		8.05	8.05	8.05	8.25	8.25	8,25	8.25	7.95	7.80	7 8 5	. 0 05	0 0 0	0
brighet	,,,	6.00	5.90	6.15	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.05	6.05	7.85 6.15	8.05	8.05	8.07
	"	7.60	7.50	7.60	8.00	8.20	8.85	8.15	7.50	7.60	7.20	6.15	6.05	6.16
Mutton, leg	,,	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.45	4.85	5.45	4.75				7.10	7.20	7.71
,, forequarter	,,	6.95	6.60	6.95	7.45	7.65	8.10	7.50	4 · 45	4.50	4.25	4.20	4.20	4.47
,, loin	,,,	7.60	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.50	8.00	7.20	7.20	6.95	6.85	6.85	7.19
,, chops, loin	11	8.20	7.80	7.80	8.20	8.30	8.60	8.20	7.50	7.60	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.68
,, ,, leg	**	11.00	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.70		12.00		7.90	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.99
Pork, leg	,,,			10.60	10.50	11.70	12.20	12.00	12.20	12.50	12.60	12.80	13.10	11.93
" loin	11	10.50	10.40	10.80	10.50		12.10		12.00	12.30	12.10	12.40	12.90	11.57
,, chops	"	10.70	10.70	10.00	10.00	11.40	11.90	11.80	11.90	12.20	12.20	12.70	12.80	11.66

Section I.—continued.

Hobart—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1937.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average 1937.
Proceries, &c.—		d.	d.		d.		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	4.95	4.95	4.95	5.45	5.55	5.50	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.35
Flour, ordinary		4.20	4.33	4.30	4.60	4.65	4.75	4.65	4.70	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.30	4.58
,, self-raising	17	6.65	7.00	7.05	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.15	7.15	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.05
Tea	lb.	27.70	27.56	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.40	27.20	27.20	27.20	27.40	27.40	27.50	27.42
Cuana		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice (Australian)	***	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.47
O. a.			3.50			3.44	3.44	3.45	3.50	3.45	3.35	3,35	3.40	3.44
Jam, plum	ıi'lb.	3 - 45	7.94	3.44	3 · 44 7 · 95	8.00	7.95	7.95	7.75	7.70	7.75	7.60	7.70	7.85
0.11. 0	2 lb.	7.95		7.95	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.44
0.4. 0.1. 1	lb.	7.45	7.44	7.45			3.50	3.50	3.45	3.70	3.85	3.85	3.70	3.55
Delales 1. 1		3.28	3.38	3.33	3.50	3.50		9.45	9.40	9.50	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.48
Ct	. 11	9.60	9.50	9.55	9·55 8.78	9.55 8.78	9.40 8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.67	8.70	8.65	8.77
	11 .	8.89	8.88	8.78						14.38	14.25	14.71	14.71	14.40
Apricots, dried	11	14.00	14.33	14.43	14.43	14.29	14.29	14.38	14.57		10.30	10.35	10.35	10.35
Peaches, canned	30 OZ.	10.45	10.50	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.35	9.80	9.80	10.00	9.86
Pears, canned		9.95	IO.II	9.85	9.80	9.70	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.90			11.75	11.64
Salmon, in tins	lb.	11.75	11.72	11.56	11.60	11.6c	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.70	8.53	8.18
Potatoes	7 lb.	13.08	10.97	8.12	7.55	7.35	7.12	7.41	6.44	6.14	6.46	9.00		
Onions, brown	lb.	3.28	2.89	2.55	2.30	2.30	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.50	2.55	2.50	2.20	2.49
Soap,	22	7.07	7.20	7.28	7.28	7.37	7.37	7.28	7.28	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.28	7.26
Kerosene	quart	5.44	5.43	5.34	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.32	5.32	5.30	5.30	5.52	5.34
airy Produce—														-0
Butter, factory	lb.	18.05	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.51
Cheese, mild	11	11.90	11.89	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	12.20	12.20	12.10	11.85
Eggs, new laid	doz.	14.90	21.22	15.10	24.00	27.00	24.50	20.90	· 14.30	11.65	12.80	14.30	17.40	18.17
Bacon, rashers	lb.	12.30	12.33	14.60	14.60	14.40	14.10	14.00	14.00	14.20	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.11
Milk, condensed	tin	8.75	8.67	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.75	8.90	8.90	8.90	9.00	9.00	8.79
,, fresh	quart	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.80
eat-														
Beef, sirloin	lb.	9.55	9.55	9.30	9.30	8.90	8.85	8.95	9.05	9.55	9.65	9.55	9.35	9.30
ribs	"	8.10	8.00	7.60	7.50	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.55	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.65	7.6
-41	"	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.50	12.50	12.50	12,60	13.30	13.30	13.00	12.80	12.8
a la mala		7.20	7.30	7.10	6.90	6.70	6.70	6.50	6.70	7.50	7.60	7.30	7.20	7.00
	,,,	5.90	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.80	6,00	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
Beef (corned) silver-	1)	3.90	0.00	3.90	3.50	3		3						
side		8.90	8.90	8.80	8.90	8.50	8.40	8.70	8.90	9.50	9.30	9.40	9.10	8.9
hrigheat))	7.15	7.20	7.30	7.20	6.90	6.90	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.2
Mutton, leg	- 11	8.80	8.55	8.40	8.40	8.00	7.80	7.75	7.90	9.10	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.4
Companyanton	17	6.05	6.05	5.85	5.65	5.25	5.35	5.20	5.45	6.70	6.50	6.15	5.75	5.8
,, forequarter	***	8.40		8.25	7.85	7.65	7.90	7.70	7.75	8.70	8.50	8.25	7.95	8.10
" loin	- 11		8.30			9.00	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.60	9.50
,, chops, loin	11	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.40	9.00	8.80	8.60	8.80	10.00	10.00	9.80	9.90	9.4
leg ,, leg	11	9.80	10.00	9.50	9.60					12.00	11.70	11.90	11.80	11.0
Pork, leg	11	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.90	10.40	10.50	11.00					
,, loin	"	II.IO	10.80	II.IO	11.00	11.30	11.40	11.20	11.70	12.50	12.30	12.30	12.10	11.5
" chops	,,,	II.20	11.50	11.40	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.90	12.80	12.50	12.50	12.20	11.0

To	WN.		W E1	GHTEI	AVE		OMS (RENTS NED.	FOR 4	AND	5
			193	3	193	4.	193	5.	1936	.(b)	1937	7.(b)
			. 8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES-	-							-				
Sydney		 	19	0	19	I	19	7.	20	4	21	8
Newcastle		 	17	I	17	4	18	6	18	5	18	8
Broken Hill		 	13		14	I	14	2	14	0	14	0
Goulburn		 		io	18	I		II		10	18	4
Bathurst		 	17	2	17	2	17	I	17	6	-17	I
Weighted Average		 	18	8	18	10	19	5	20	0	21	3
VICTORIA-												
Melbourne		 	17	7	17	9	18	.7	19	3	20	5
Ballarat		 	14	0	14	4	14	8	14	8	14	8
Bendigo		 	14	I	14	6	15	2	15	I	15	I
Geelong		 	15	IO	16	4	17	7	18	6	18	7
Warrnambool		 	17	6	17	8	18	7	17	II	18	0
Weighted Average		 	17	3	. 17	6	18	5	18	11	20	0
QUEENSLAND												
Brisbane		 	15	0	15	2	15	IO	16	9	18	6
Toowoomba		 	15	7	16	I	16	5	17	2	17	7
Rockhampton		 	12	6	13	I	13	I	13	0	16	4
Townsville		 	ΙI	40	II	40	II	8e	II	00	17	8
Bundaberg		 	13	5el	13	9d	14	24	13	4 d	12	I
Weighted Average		 	14	8	15	0	15	7	16	4	18	0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA-												
Adelaide		 	15	3	15	5	16	2	17	4	18	8
Kadina, etc		 	. 8	-4	. 8	6	8	8	8	2	7	9
Port Pirie		 	13	3	13	2	13	9	13	6	13	IO
Mount Gambier		 	13	5	13	8	13	9	13	II	14	4
Peterborough	• •	 	15	7	14	4	14	7	15	6	15	5
Weighted Average		 	14	10	15	1	15	10	16	10	18	1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA-												
Perth		 	17	6	17	6	17	5	18	5	19	4
Kalgoorlie		 	17	II	19	9	23	I	25	2	27 18	5
Northam		 	17	3	17	2	16		17	I	20	7
Bunbury		 	17	0	17	I		IO '	19	0 8	22	4
Geraldton		 	20	8	20	4	20	8	21	0		
Weighted Average	• •	 	17	7	17	9	17	11	18	11	20	0
TASMANIA-											20	2
Hobart		 	18		19	0	19	7		10	18	7
Launceston		 	16			II	17	I	17	5	17	T
Burnie		 	14		14	5	15	4	16	7	15	2
Devonport Queenstown		 	14	5	15	6	16 16	2	15	3	16	9
Weighted Average	• •	 	17	11	17	11	18	5	18	7	19	3
Weighted Average, Au	-A11-		17	4	17	7	18	3	10	10	20	- 1

⁽a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

⁽c) Charters Towers.

⁽b) Not strictly comparable.

⁽d) Warwick.

Section III.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—1911.—Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis from those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of all houses. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99. The compilation of these index numbers was discontinued after the issue for June Quarter, 1938.

Retail Price Index-Numbers-Food and Groceries Only.

		19	933-		19	34-			19	935.			1	936.			19	37.		I	938.
Town.		Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter,
										WALES											-
Sydney	::	1,444 1,446 1,565 1,407 1,420	1,423 1,449 1,573 1,393 1,411	1,454 1,467 1,594 1,435 1,436	1,468 1,495 1,639 1,462 1,450	1,478 1,494 1,656 1,462 1,410	1,499 1,510 1,667 1,469 1,441	1,476 1,509 1,679 1,474 1,434	1,475 1,518 1,670 1,440 1,471	1,527 1,552 1,677 1,451 1,483	1,528 1,573 1,660 1,509 1,508	1,512 1,547 1,663 1,490 1,497	1,497 1,519 1,669 1,494 1,499	1,508 1,520 1,703 1,497 1,489	1,549 1,564 1,751 1,534 1,509	1,559 1,583 1,749 1,533 1,534	1,533 1,564 1,777 1,542 1,516	1,546 1,572 1,790 1,589 1,525	1,572 1,576 1,843 1,589 1,536	1,570 1,595 1,906 1,612 1,565	1,596 1,635 1,935 1,654 1,591
Weighted Average— Five Towns		1,447	1,428	1,459	1,473	1,482	1,503	1,482	1,482	1,530	1,534	1,517	1,502	1,512	1,553	1,564	1,540	1,553	1,577	1,579	1,606
			1	-	1			· V	ICTORIA		1	-			1				1		
felbourne Ballarat		1,295 1,330 1,334 1,346 1,363	1,312 1,332 1,325 1,336 1,350	1,298 1,355 1,354 1,335 1,360	1,339 1,398 1,406 1,373 1,415	1,342 1,379 1,420 1,351 1,400	1,370 1,402 1,419 1,374 1,425	1,384 1,430 1,427 1,411 1,449	1,391 1,445 1,451 1,432 1,469	1,416 1,464 1,457 1,435 1,461	1,415 1,466 1,450 1,420 1,459	1,397 1,445 1,427 1,382 1,451	1,420 1,461 1,439 1,417 1,455	1,480 1,536 1,506 1,475 1,474	1,486 1,556 1,521 1,488 1,507	1,461 1,526 1,511 1,458 1,487	1,474 1,513 1,514 1,468 1,486	1,516 1,543 1,526 1,505 1,493	1,526 1,547 1,535 1,530 1,497	1,519 1,538 1,542 1,514 1,507	1,561 1,558 1,567 1,570
Weighted Average— Five Towns		1,301	1,315	1,305	1,345	1,346	1,373	1,388	1,397	1,420	1,418	1,400	1,422	1,482	1,490	1,465	1,476	1,516	1,527	1,520	1,56
								Qu	EENSLA	ND.											
Brisbane Coowoomba Cockhampton Cownsville (a) Bundaberg (a)	::	1,255 1,218 1,342 1,412 1,306	1,262 1,222 1,322 1,412 1,311	1,286 1,233 1,350 1,437 1,314	1,306 1,252 1,392 1,456 1,332	1,301 1,231 1,362 1,433 1,292	1,306 1,250 1,371 1,442 1,296	1,333 1,279 1,397 1,478 1,302	1,331 1,288 1,404 1,481 1,313	1,393 1,316 1,436 1,539 1,359	1,399 1,352 1,505 1,570 1,421	1,400 1,345 1,519 1,595 1,410	1,378 1,331 1,496 1,562 1,364	1,410 1,345 1,492 1,543 1,364	1,468 1,424 1,545 1,594 1,447	1,501 1,463 1,549 1,606 1,554	1,466 1,419 1,540 1,604 1,550	1,465 1,392 1,527 1,601 1,552	1,489 1,406 1,556 1,633 1,556	1,490 1,407 1,571 1,645 1,567	1,495 1,426 1,573 1,660 1,583
Weighted Average— Five Towns		1,267	1,271	1,294	1,313	1,304	1,310	1,336	1,336	1,393	1,408	1,409	1,387	1,413	1,473	1,511	1,480	1,476	1,500	1,503	1,510

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—continued.

		19	33-		I	934.			Ig	35.			I	936.			I	937-		19	38.
Town.		Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.																
									V-11-11-11-11	H AUST											
Adelaide		1,328 1,432 1,344 1,323 1,390	1,324 1,449 1,336 1,325 1,391	1,357 1,489 1,379 1,330 1,419	1,405 1,529 1,443 1,350 1,449	1,348 1,485 1,415 1,309 1,400	1,371 1,507 1,447 1,338 1,426	1,377 1,528 1,444 1,371 1,447	1,394 1,527 1,459 1,369 1,442	1,408 1,548 1,459 1,390 1,460	1,398 1,547 1,448 1,424 1,456	1,381 1,523 1,464 1,396 1,433	1,429 1,545 1,530 1,428 1,485	1,458 1,583 1,585 1,465 1,543	1,438 1,597 1,597 1,459 1,530	1,450 1,615 1,606 1,487 1,533	1,465 1,618 1,635 1,515 1,545	1,498 1,615 1,641 1,514 1,562	1,491 1,596 1,643 1,523 1,580	1,507 1,595 1,636 1,546 1,586	1,545 1,618 1,665 1,548 1,606
Weighted Average— Five Towns		1,334	1,330	1,363	1,409	1,354	1,378	1,385	1,400	1,414	1,406	1,389	1,436	1,467	1,450	1,462	1,477	1,508	1,501	1,515	1,554
								1	WESTE	RN AUS	TRALIA.	1	1		l	1 .	1				1
Perth, &c Kalgoorlie, &c Northam Bunbury	::	1,355 1,683 1,449 1,439 1,364	1,349 1,660 1,436 1,423 1,377	1,402 1,694 1,487 1,475 1,385	1,472 1,800 1,555 1,548 1,485	1,446 1,793 1,524 1,516 1,485	1,449 1,768 1,504 1,507 1,487	1,455 1,740 1,498 1,521 1,500	1,480 1,745 1,538 1,530 1,525	1,471 1,749 1,536 1,512 1,516	1,461 1,756 1,522 1,512 1,507	1,451 1,739 1,515 1,505 1,502	1,526 1,784 1,596 1,559 1,589	1,576 1,815 1,680 1,573 1,698	1,551 1,802 1,629 1,558 1,718	1,551 1,806 1,636 1,576 1,740	1,616 1,824 1,691 1,604 1,745	1,577 1,812 1,675 1,597 1,727	1,551 1,796 1,633 1,593 1,658	1,579 1,804 1,646 1,582 1,633	1,623 1,892 1,686 1,635 1,674
Weighted Average— Five Towns	,	1,393	1,385	1,435	1,500	1,475	1,475	1,479	1,502	1,494	1,486	1,475	1,548	1,598	1,574	1,576	1,635	1,599	1,574	1,598	1,645
									TA	SMANIA											
Hobart Launceston Burnie		1,390 1,338 1,366 1,368 1,563	1,364 1,315 1,345 1,370 1,558	1,333 1,304 1,329 1,346 1,563	1,404 1,377 1,432 1,425 1,617	1,427 1,383 1,439 1,437 1,625	1,456 1,410 1,474 1,472 1,626	1,419 1,410 1,470 1,433 1,621	1,417 1,416 1,484 1,443 1,620	1,410 1,404 1,493 1,443 1,623	1,416 1,413 1,490 1,463 1,605	1,419 1,402 1,471 1,445 1,600	I,425 I,396 I,477 I,432 I,586	1,512 1,454 1,510 1,486 1,586	1,560 1,515 1,599 1,577 1,650	1,544 1,512 1,593 1,574 1,648	1,546 1,526 1,621 1,590 1,665	1,549 1,536 1,616 1,611 1,662	1,582 1,558 1,618 1,600 1,655	1,564 1,558 1,620 1,606 1,682	1,569 1,579 1,630 1,608 1,752
Weighted Average— Five Towns		1,380	1,357	1,334	1,406	1,422	1,449	1,426	1,428	1,420	1,426	1,423	1,424	1,495	1,551	1,541	1,549	1,554	1,579	1,570	1,583
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns		1,365	1,361	1,378	1,410	1,407	1,427	1,426	1,432	1,465	1,466	1,451	1,460	1,493	1,517	1,518	1,514	1,532	1,545	1,547	1,579
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities		1,359	1,355	1,371	1,404	1,401	1,422	1,420	1,425	1,461	1,460	1,445	1,455	1,489	1,510	1,510	1,507	1,526	1,540	1,540	1.572

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

The state of the s	100				(Base:	w erghted	a Avera	ge of Si	x Capite	ai Citres	, 1911	= 1,000	.)							
		19	933-		. 19	34.			19	35-			19	36.			I	937-		19	38
Town.	\$ 000 P	Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.												
								N	EW SOU	TH WAI	ES.			- 65							
Sydney	. I,	458 193 899 372 107	1,457 1,193 904 1,369 1,102	1,462 1,197 913 1,371 1,107	1,463 1,205 924 1,373 1,103	1,459 1,220 928 1,375 1,102	1,457 1,227 930 1,369 1,102	1,458 1,253 908 1,371 1,088	1,460 1,264 908 1,374 1,095	1,482 1,275 908 1,375 1,088	1,488 1,293 908 1,374 1,096	1,500 1,297 914 1,386 1,106	1,511 1,310 915 1,394 1,106	1,530 1,330 933 1,382 1,187	1,533 1,332 953 1,380 1,212	1,537 1,335 953 1,376 1,213	1,555 1,345 955 1,388 1,217	1,577 1,360 989 1,397 1,216	1,588 1,373 989 1,398 1,216	1,605 1,379 1,027 1,401 1,216	1,625 1,395 1,035 1,401 1,216
Weighted Average— Five Towns	. I,.	418	1,416	1,422	1,429	1,427	1,426	1,429	1,431	1,451	1,458	1,469	1,480	1,499	1,503	1,507	1,524	1,545	1,555	1,572	1,591
									VICT	ORIA.											
Melbourne	. I, . I,	390 242 074 354 396	1,393 1,241 1,088 1,355 1,404	1,394 1,239 1,096 1,356 1,401	1,403 1,240 1,107 1,365 1,408	1,421 1,250 1,105 1,372 1,412	1,424 1,248 1,112 1,371 1,414	1,432 1,259 1,112 1,431 1,399	1,442 1,256 1,131 1,445 1,397	1,453 1,255 1,142 1,445 1,385	1,464 1,260 1,146 1,463 1,395	1,489 1,262 1,155 1,466 1,398	1,499 1,264 1,158 1,470 1,397	1,523 1,283 1,157 1,482 1,401	1,527 1,285 1,159 1,483 1,402	1,534 1,274 1,162 1,484 1,394	1,538 1,279 1,171 1,483 1,400	1,548 1,278 1,173 1,488 1,402	1,557 1,277 1,180 1,494 1,396	1,574 1,269 1,158 1,499 1,418	1,583 1,267 1,158 1,500 1,422
Weighted Average— Five Towns	. I,	372	1,375	1,376	1,389	1,406	1,408	1,417	1,427	1,437	1,448	1,471	1,481	1,503	1,506	1,512	1,517	1,526	1,534	1,549	1,557
									QUEEN	SLAND.											
D 1-1(-)	. I,	162 183 021 723 013	1,187 1,184 1,020 727 1,013	1,192 1,170 1,026 726 1,013	1,188 1,198 1,033 717 1,011	1,187 1,210 1,037 717 1,130	1,194 1,251 1,040 745 1,130	1,211 1,282 1,046 745 1,130	1,228 1,223 1,038 745 1,107	1,229 1,224 1,053 756 1,107	1,238 1,238 1,064 756 1,101	1,244 1,279 1,065 756 1,103	1,254 1,316 1,065 756 1,069	1,353 1,266 1,068 712 1,025	1,377 1,277 1,046 690 1,026	1,364 1,304 1,045 1,316 904	1,368 1,318 1,060 1,307 910	1,368 1,304 1,058 1,303 977	1,367 1,323 1,060 1,302 973	1,376 1,374 1,085 1,309 1,012	1,370 1,360 1,095 1,323 1,007
Weighted Average— Five Towns	. I,	132	1,152	1,155	1,164	1,167	1,176	1,192	1,201	1,204	1,213	1.221	1,231	1,306	1,325	1,320	1,324	1,325	1,326	1,339	1,335

(a) See note p. 160.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.

				(2	J400. 1	reignica	11007449	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- Cupitus											
	19	933-		19	34.			19	35-			Ig	36.		,	19	37-		19	38.
Town.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.
			,					SOUTH .	AUSTRA	LIA.				,						
Adelaide Kadina, &c. Port Pirie Mount Gambier Peterborough	 1,142 615 951 916 1,101	1,138 615 945 915 1,107	1,146 620 949 915 1,105	1,145 626 954 915 1,103	1,130 626 945 929 1,103	1,138 626 942 943 1,102	1,148 623 944 943 1,093	1,158 619 949 943 1,088	1,160 621 950 947 1,089	1,178 620 948 961 1,094	1,189 623 946 961 1,101	1,210 629 949 961 1,106	1,227 634 948 966 1,109	1,243 633 946 965 1,108	1,256 634 946 965 1,108	1,278 635 943 966 1,110	636 957 986 1,116	1,311 634 960 991 1,116	1,314 642 1,000 969 1,116	1,320 654 1,003 976 1,116
Weighted Average— Five Towns	 1,110	1,106	1,113	1,118	1,104	1,112	1,120	1,129	1,131	1,148	1,158	1,177	1,193	1,208	1,219	1,240	1,252	1,271	1,275	1,28
							V	VESTER	N AUST	RALIA.							1	1	1	1
Ferth, &c	 1,166 1,094 1,003 946 1,172	1,160 1,132 1,038 945 1,150	1,154 1,135 1,039 947 1,148	1,165 1,164 1,048 944 1,148	1,165 1,168 1,053 944 1,156	1,150 1,195 1,053 946 1,156	1,158 1,284 1,052 960 1,157	1,154 1,305 1,052 991 1,156	1,162 1,319 1,052 1,000 1,166	1,167 1,327 1,052 993 1,197	1,184 1,337 1,055 1,011 1,203	1,193 1,350 1,066 1,030 1,203	1,167 1,461 1,084 1,096 1,166	1,169 1,462 1,084 1,098 1,237	1,217 1,470 1,089 1,120 1,181	1,219 1,478 1,114 1,131 1,206	1,224 1,488 1,126 1,132 1,211	1,225 1,492 1,130 1,134 1,213	1,226 1,492 1,158 1,136 1,209	1,23 1,49 1,15 1,13 1,22
Weighted Average— Five Towns	 1,151	1,150	1,145	1,158	1,158	1,147	1,160	1,159	1,168	1,173	1,189	1,198	1,185	1,188	1,230	1,233	1,238	1,240	1,241	1,24
3								TA	SMANIA						1			,	1	1
Hobart	 1,447 1,331 1,106 1,201 938	1,445 1,330 1,106 1,204 938	1,445 1,333 1,098 1,204 938	1,439 1,332 1,100 1,206 938	1,433 1,313 1,098 1,213 934	1,441 1,317 1,098 1,210 941	1,431 1,316 1,102 1,204 970	1,449 1,320 1,106 1,223 970	1,456 1,318 1,106 1,225 976	1,458 1,321 1,106 1,226 977	1,458 1,331 1,118 1,227 991	1,462 1,331 1,154 1,224 978	1,465 1,345 1,164 1,213 989	1,462 1,345 1,165 1,243 989	1,468 1,349 1,165 1,242 998	1,470 1,353 1,195 1,255 1,027	1,482 1,351 1,195 1,255 1,027	1,487 1,356 1,195 1,260 1,027	1,497 1,354 1,195 1,281 1,027	1,490 1,358 1,198 1,288 1,022
Weighted Average— Five Towns	 1,371	1,370	1,370	1,365	1,356	1,362	1,357	1,369	1,373	1,375	1,380	1,382	1,389	1,388	1,393	1,398	1,404	1,409	1,416	1,41
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	 1,323	1,325	1,328	1,339	1,342	1,343	1,350	1,357	1,369	1,378	1,392	1,403	1,426	1,432	1,438	1,449	1,462	1,471	1,484	1,49
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	 1,355	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,368	1,374	1,381	1,394	1,403	1,419	1,430	1,454	1,461	1,468	1,480	1,494	1,503	i,516	1,528

Retail Price Index-Numbers ("A" Series)—Food, Groceries and Rent-All Houses.

	 			-							- 1										
		19	33.		19	34.	,		19	935.			I	936.			Ig	37.		19	38.
Town.		Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June												
									NEW S												
Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst		1,448 1,341 1,288 1,390 1,289	1,434 1,342 1,295 1,380 1,282	1,456 1,355 1,311 1,407 1,299	1,465 1,376 1,342 1,424 1,306	1,470 1,381 1,356 1,426 1,283	1,482 1,394 1,364 1,428 1,302	1,469 1,404 1,362 1,432 1,292	1,469 1,413 1,357 1,413 1,317	1,508 1,438 1,361 1,420 1,321	1,512 1,458 1,351 1,453 1,338	1,507 1,444 1,355 1,447 1,336	1,503 1,433 1,359 1,453 1,338	1,517 1,442 1,387 1,450 1,365	1,542 1,469 1,423 1,471 1,387	1,550 1,481 1,422 1,468 1,402	1,542 1,474 1,439 1,479 1,393	1,559 1,485 1,461 1,510 1,398	1,578 1,493 1,492 1,511 1,404	1,585 1,506 1,545 1,525 1,422	1,60 1,53 1,56 1,55 1,43
Weighted Average Five Towns		1,433	1,421	1,442	1,454	1,460	1,471	1,460	1,461	1,498	1,503	1,497	1,493	1,507	1,532	1,540	1,533	1,550	1,568	1,576	1,60
									VI	CTORIA.					-						
Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warnambool		1,332 1,291 1,225 1,348 1,374	1,343 1,292 1,224 1,342 1,369	1,335 1,305 1,245 1,342 1,374	1,364 1,333 1,282 1,369 1,411	1,375 1,326 1,291 1,360 1,405	1,392 1,338 1,293 1,373 1,420	1,403 1,360 1,298 1,419 1,429	1,412 1,367 1,320 1,437 1,439	1,431 1,378 1,328 1,439 1,430	1,435 1,381 1,325 1,438 1,433	1,435 1,370 1,316 1,416 1,429	1,453 1,380 1,324 1,438 1,431	1,498 1,432 1,363 1,478 1,444	1,503 1,445 1,372 1,486 1,464	1,491 1,422 1,368 1,469 1,449	1,500 1,417 1,373 1,474 1,451	1,529 1,434 1,381 1,498 1,455	1,538 1,436 1,389 1,515 1,456	1,542 1,427 1,384 1,508 1,471	1,57 1,43 1,39 1,54 1,50
Weighted Average Five Towns		1,327	1,337	1,331	1,362	1,370	1,387	1,400	1,409	1,427	1,431	1,429	1,446	1,491	1,497	1,484	1,493	1,520	1,530	1,532	1,56
		•		3472					QUE	ENSLAN	D.										
Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Townsville (a) Bundaberg (a) Weighted Average		1,214 1,199 1,207 1,128 1,184	1,228 1,202 1,195 1,130 1,187	1,245 1,204 1,214 1,145 1,189	1,256 1,226 1,243 1,153 1,199	1,254 1,222 1,228 1,139 1,225	1,260 1,250 1,235 1,155 1,228	1,283 1,280 1,253 1,177 1,232	1,288 1,261 1,254 1,179 1,228	1,326 1,278 1,279 1.218 1,255	1,333 1,306 1,324 1,235 1,289	1,336 1,318 1,332 1,251 1,284	1,327 1,325 1,319 1,231 1,243	1,387 1,313 1,317 1,201 1,225	1,431 1,364 1,340 1,222 1,274	1,445 1,398 1,342 1,487 1,287	1,426 1,377 1,343 1,482 1,287	1,425 1,356 1,334 1,478 1,315	1,439 1,372 1,353 1,497 1,317	1,443 1,394 1,371 1,507 1,339	1,44 1,39 1,37 1,52 1,34
Five Towns		1,209	1,219	1,234	1,250	1,247	1,255	1,277	1,280	1,315	1,328	1,332	1,323	1,369	1,412	1,432	1,416	1,414	1,428	1,436	1,43

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS ("A" SERIES)—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—continued.

	19	33.		19	34.		7	19	35-			19	36.			193	37-		19	38.
Town.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.
	,							Sour	rh Aus	TRALIA.										
Adelaide Kadina, &c Port Pirie Mount Gambier Peterborough	 1,249 1,094 1,179 1,154 1,267	I,245 I,105 I,172 I,154 I,270	1,268 1,130 1,200 1,157 1,287	1,297 1,157 1,241 1,170 1,305	1,258 1,132 1,222 1,153 1,278	1,275 1,145 1,239 1,176 1,293	1,283 1,156 1,239 1,195 1,301	1,297 1,154 1,249 1,194 1,297	1,306 1,167 1,250 1,208 1,307	1,308 1,166 1,243 1,234 1,307	1,302 1,153 1,251 1,217 1,297	1,339 1,169 1,291 1,236 1,330	1,363 1,193 1,323 1,260 1,365	1,358 1,201 1,330 1,256 1,357	1,370 1,211 1,335 1,273 1,358	1,388 1,214 1,351 1,289 1,366	1,413 1,212 1,360 1,297 1,379	1,417 1,201 1,362 1,304 1,389	1,428 1,203 1,374 1,309 1,393	1,454 1,222 1,393 1,313 1,403
Weighted Average— Five Towns	 1,239	1,235	1,258	1,289	1,251	1,268	1,276	1,289	1,298	1,300	1,294	1,330	1,354	1,350	1,362	1,380	1,403	1,406	1,416	1,442
7								WESTE	RN AUS	TRALIA.										
Perth, &c Kalgoorlie, &c Northam Bunbury Geraldton	 1,273 1,437 1,263 1,232 1,278	1,268 1,436 1,268 1,223 1,277	1,299 1,459 1,300 1,255 1,282	1,346 1,535 1,345 1,299 1,344	1,331 1.536 1,330 1,281 1,350	1,326 1,533 1,319 1,276 1,351	1,333 1,552 1,315 1,290 1,359	1,346 1,564 1,338 1,308 1,373	1,344 1,572 1,337 1,302 1,372	1,340 1,580 1,328 1,299 1,380	1,341 1,573 1,326 1,302 1,379	1,389 1,605 1,378 1,342 1,430	1,408 1,670 1,435 1,377 1,479	1,394 1,662 1,405 1,369 1,520	1,414 1,668 1,409 1,388 1,510	1,453 1,681 1,454 1,409 1,523	1,431 1,679 1,449 1,406 1,515	1,417 1,671 1,426 1,404 1,475	1,434 1,676 1,445 1,399 1,459	1,463 1,730 1,468 1,430 1,480
Weighted Average— Five Towns	 1,289	1,284	1,314	1,359	1,345	1,340	1,348	1,361	1,360	1,357	1,358	1,404	1,428	1,416	1,434	1,470	1,451	1,436	1,451	1,482
								TA	SMANIA					1	1	1	1	1	I	1
Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenstown	 1,411 1,332 1,255 1,295 1,303	1,395 1,317 1,242 1,298 1,300	1,375 1,311 1,229 1,282 1,303	1,417 1,357 1,294 1,332 1,337	1,430 1,354 1,299 1,345 1,341	1,450 1,371 1,319 1,365 1,344	1,424 1,371 1,319 1,339 1,353	1,430 1,377 1,328 1,352 1,353	1,429 1,369 1,334 1,353 1,357	1,433 1,375 1,332 1,366 1,347	I,435 I,373 I,326 I,356 I,350	1,440 1,369 1,344 1,347 1,336	1,493 1,409 1,368 1,374 1,341	1,520 1,445 1,420 1,440 1,378	1,513 1,445 1,417 1,437 1,381	1,515 1,455 1,446 1,452 1,403	1,521 1,460 1,443 1,464 1,401	1,543 1,475 1,444 1,460 1,397	1,536 1,474 1,445 1,473 1,413	I,537 I,489 I,452 I,472 I,454
Weighted Average— Five Towns	 1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413	1,398	1,404	1,401	1,405	1,405	1,407	1,451	1,484	1,480	1,487	1,493	1,509	1,507	1,513
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	 1,345	1,344	1,355	1,380	1,380	1,392	1,395	1,401	1,425	1,430	1,427	1,436	1,466	1,482	1,485	1,487	1,503	1,515	1,521	1,544
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	 1,355	1,354	1,365	1,387	1,387	1,400	7,401	1,407	1.433	1,437	1,434	1,445	1,475	1,490	1,493	1,496	1,513	1,524		1,554

Retail Price Index-Numbers ("A" Series)—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1937. The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000. The compilation of these index numbers was discontinued after the issue for June Quarter, 1938.

(Base: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY,

City.		1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	193
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth		917 965 965 1,028 1,184 1,011	936 925 947 951 1,197 1,010	989 935 1,018 1,020 1,346 1,058	1,156 1,091 1,078 1,215 1,302 1,212	1,703 1,644 1,608 1,723 1,776	1,820 1,802 1,693 1,823 1,828 1,863	1,732 1,684 1,690 1,791 1,891	1,785 1,748 1,734 1,840 1,938 1,810	1,867 1,774 1,788 1,869 1,866 1,868	1,846 1,732 1,680 1,841 1,796 1,788	1,826 1,684 1,671 1,775 1,882 1,727	1,948 1,795 1,701 1,887 1,938 1,833	1,759 1,632 1,508 1,674 1,719 1,702	1,567 1,414 1,392 1,411 1,494 1,459	1,524 1,355 1,320 1,361 1,438 1,425	1,430 1,273 1,250 1,308 1,352 1,354	1,475 1,337 1,300 1,370 1,442 1,405	1,502 1,402 1,364 1,394 1,467 1,415	1,517 1,446 1,414 1,427 1,526 1,479	1,55 1,49 1,47 1,57 1,57
Weighted Average— Six Capitals		972	955	1,000	1,144	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400	1,442	1,475	1,52
				/	F Gu			Ноп	SING-	ALL HO	USES.										
Sydney	·:·	858 733 488 629 801 667	911 804 575 812 684 708	1,090 970 767 1,112 810 805	1,279 1,126 882 1,040 914 914	1,535 1,597 1,206 1,360 1,092 1,445	1,617 1,672 1,247 1,450 1,124 1,602	1,687 1,729 1,242 1,551 1,134 1,665	1,729 1,742 1,251 1,565 1,154 1,634	1,813 1,839 1,459 1,553 1,316 1,650	1,808 1,850 1,480 1,601 1,331 1,603	1,857 1,835 1,487 1,665 1,382 1,565	1,870 1,836 1,505 1,607 1,395 1,580	1,839 1,729 1,344 1,477 1,407	1,637 1,497 1,204 1,240 1,304 1,492	1,486 1,412 1,171 1,134 1,177 1,455	1,457 1,394 1,170 1,137 1,166 1,447	1,460 1,411 1,190 1,140 1,159 1,440	1,472 1,448 1,227 1,161 1,160 1,449	1,519 1,510 1,307 1,217 1,178 1,462	1,56 1,54 1,36 1,28 1,22 1,47
Weighted Average— Six Capitals		751	816	1,000	1,135	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374	1,356	1,365	1,388	1,441	1,48
						FOOD,	GROCER	IES AND	Housi	NG—AL	L Housi	ES—Cor	MBINED.								
Sydney		893 870 769 864 1.027 869	926 875 794 894 986 886	1,031 950 915 1,058 1,126 954	1,206 1,105 997 1,143 1,143 1,090	1,634 1,625 1,442 1,574 1,495 1,651	1,737 1,749 1,510 1,670 1,538 1,756	1,714 1,703 1,506 1,693 1,580 1,773	1,762 1,745 1,535 1,727 1,616 1,738	1,844 1,801 1,653 1,739 1,640 1,778	1,830 1,781 1,598 1,742 1,605 1,712	1,839 1,746 1,595 1,730 1,677 1,661	1,916 1,812 1,620 1,772 1,715 1,729	1,792 1,672 1,441 1,593 1,591 1,647	1,596 1,448 1,315 1,341 1,416 1,472	1,508 1,378 1,258 1,266 1,329 1,437	1,439 1,319 1,214 1,235 1,271 1,389	1,468 1,367 1,254 1,275 1,326 1,418	1,490 1,420 1,308 1.299 1,341 1,429	1,517 1,472 1,370 1,341 1,383 1,472	1,55 1,51 1,43 1,39 1,42 1,52
TTT 1 14 1 1				1337				1					1		1		1			1	1

1,786 1,766 1,760

897 1,000 1,140 1,600 1,700 1,682 1,722

Weighted Average-

Six Capitals ...

880

SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES.

"Court" Series Index.*—In the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration—Quarterly Retail Prices Index Numbers.—Food, Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure.—"Court" Series for Quarter ended June, 1938.

(Base: Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1923-27 = 81.0.)

		1937.		19	38.	Year ended
Cities and Towns.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	June, 1938.
True Covery Williams						
NEW SOUTH WALES-	71.6	72.0	72.8	72.9	73.5	72.8
Newcastle	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.6	70.7	69.6
Broken Hill	72.2	72.5	73.3	74.9	75.8	74.1
Goulburn	69.8	70.7	70.7	71.1	72.0	71.1
Bathurst	67.9	68.2	68.4	68.8	69.3	68.6
Weighted Average—5 Towns	71.2	71.8	72.4	72.6	73.3	72.5
ICTORIA-						
Melbourne	69.9	70.8	71.3	71.3	72.2	71.4
Ballarat	67.6	68.I	68.4	68.I	68.5	68.2
Bendigo	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.3	68.8	68.4
Geelong	68.6	69.4	70.3	70.I	71.1	70.3
Warrnambool	69.0	69.5	69.9	70.7	71.8	70.5
Weighted Average—5 Towns	69.7	70.6	71.1	71.1	72.0	71.2
QUEENSLAND-			60	60 -	60.0	- 60
Brisbane	67.4	67.6	68.3	68.5	68.8	68.3
Toowoomba	68.2	67.7	67.9	68.1	68.3	68.0
Rockhampton	67.9	67.8	68.5	68.7 72.4	69.I 72.9	68.6
Townsville Bundaberg	71.4 65.4	71.2 65.5	65.8	66.5	67.4	66.3
		67.8	68.5	68.7		68.6
Weighted Average—5 Towns	67.7	07.0	00.5	00.7	69.0	00.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA -						
Adelaide	69.I	70.2	70.5	71.1	72.0	70.9
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.8	63.7	62.8
Port Pirie	68.0	68.9	69.0	69.4	70.I	69.4
Mount Gambier	67.1	67.2	67.6	68.I	68.5	67.8
Peterborough	68.6	69.0	69.4	69.9	70.3	69.6
Weighted Average—5 Towns	68.8	69.8	70.2	70.7	71.6	70.6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA-						
Perth, Fremantle	70.9	70.5	70.2	70.7	71.7	70.7
Kalgoorlie, Boulder	83.8	83.3	83.2	83.5	85.2	83.8
Northam	72.4	72.5	72.I	72.4	73.2	72.5
Bunbury	72.9	72.9	73.0	72.9	74.0	73.2
Geraldton	78.8	78.9	77.9	77.0	77.8	77.9
Weighted Average—5 Towns	72.1	71.7	71.4	71.8	72.9	72.0
				1000000		
TASMANIA—					1	
Hobart	70.6	70.9	71.9	71.6	71.6	71.
Launceston Burnie	69.1	69.5	70.I 69.8	70.I 69.8	70.4	70.0
	69.5	69.6	67.7	68.5	69.9	69.8
Queenstown	69.5	69.5	69.8	69.4	70.9	69.
Weighted Average—5 Towns	-					-
	69.9	70.3	71.0	70.9	71.0	70.
Weighted Average—30 Towns	-	70.7	71.2	71.4	72.1	71.
Weighted Average—6 Capitals	70.3	70.9	71.5	71.6	72.4	71.
SPECIAL TO	WNS NOT I	NCLUDED IN	ABOVE WE	GHTED AV	ERAGES.	
	1	1		1	1	
Charters Towers (Q.)	66.4	66.0	66.5	.67.I	67.7	66.
	62.8	62.6	63.4	63.I	63.9	63.
Warwick (Q.) Port Augusta (S.)	68.2	68.6			69.9	

^{*} See pp. 37 and 86 for explanation.

Section V.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1936 and 1937.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	19	36.	19	37.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	19	36.	19	37.
GROUP I. METALS— Iron—Pig—			d.	8.	d.	GROUP V. GROCER- IES, ETC.—		8.	d.	8.	d.
Mixed Nos.	ton	145		145	0	Currants	lb.	0			7 t 8 t
Rod and Bar	"	410		410		Raisins	doz. i-lb.	0	81	0	81
Angle Plate Hoop	"	340		340		Herrings	tins	9	3	9	3
Hoop	,,	351		351	0	Salmon		00			0
Galvanized						Sardines	doz."hlvs	9	3	9	3
Corrugated Wire, Fencing	,,	490	6	309		Tea	lb.	I	5 18	I	7.
Zinc—Sheet	,,	1253	2	1,870	31	Cocos	"	2	3 5 18 11 4 7 4 8	2	I
Lead—Sheet Piping	,,	584	0	727	4 16	Sugar	ton	696	0	696	51
Piping Shoot	lb.	710		000	54	Macaroni Tapioca	lb.	0	31/2	0	23
Copper—Sheet Coal (on Wharf)	ton	1 21	01	1	34	Rice	cwt.		0	20	6
Tinned Plates	box	31 58	6	73	3	Salt—Fine	ton		0	445	
Quicksilver	lb.	2	3	2	3	Rock	,,		I	105	TTZ
Y TY YY						Mustard	doz. I-lb.			1,0	8
GROUP II. WOOL, COTTON, ETC.—						Charak	tins	44	4	44	4
Jute Goods-						Starch Blue	lb.		10		IO
Branbags	doz.	5	7	6	0 18	Matches	gross	5	이	I	01 41 42
Cornsacks	,,,		8 16	7	4 16	Candles	gross lb.	0	4½ 8¾	0	83
Woolpacks Leather—	each	3	0	2	114	Kerosene	gallon	I	3 18	I	31
Chrome Box				13							
Hide	ft.	0	II7	I	21/2						
Sole Leather—	,									10000	
Factory Sides	} lb.	I	21	I	51	GROUP VI. MEAT-	11				
Rough Tanned	,					Beef Mutton	lb.		118	31	28
-Split	"	0	81	0	9 18	Lamb Veal	",	0	4 18	0	316
Cotton—Raw	11		83		8	Veal	"	0	5 18	3	717
Wool	ton	478	2 16	506	45	Pork	"	0	6 g	0	7 1
ROUP III. AGRI-		470		300	08						
Wheat	bushel	4	37	5	01	GROUP VII.		1000			
Flour	ton	213	5 18	253		BUILDING		18.00			
Bran	"	120	38	126	I	MATERIAL-					
Pollard	bushel	127	01	139	8 13	Timber, Flooring					
Oats Oatmeal Barley—English	ton	356	38	440	9 7 6 13 6 13	6 X 1 2	rooft. lin.		9		
Barley—English Cape	bushel	3	17 9 18 2 16	4	6 5	6 x 8 6 x 8 6 x 8	.,,	IO	31	21	4 1 6 3
Maire	,,	2	9 16	4	6 5 0 11 0 16	6 x ½ 6 x ½ Weatherboards Oregon	,,	13	88	15	5 1
Hav	ton	T66	25.	5	10 3	Weatherboards	- ''	15	01	17	13
Maize Hay Straw Peas.	11	52	0	55	5 16 8 18		sup.	270	1	359	0
Peas	bushel	4	4 16	6		Shelving Cement		482	67	638	
Potatoes	ton	168	3,	68	0 15 4 6 6 15	Cement	cask	19	8 %	19	2
Chaff	ton	83	4 16 3 67 94	5 93	6 15	White Lead	ton	1237	63	1,329	51/2
Onions	"	230	94	182	I 16						
				100							
ROUP IV. DAIRY			- 6			Chown VIII					
PRODUCE-						GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—					
Ham	lb.		27	I	4 16	Cream of Tartar	Ib.	I	31	I	13
Bacon Cheese	"	0	II	I	03	Bi-Carbonate of			32		+ 16
Butter	"	I		I	21	Soda	ton	317		275	
Lard	"	0	77	0	32	Saltpetre Sulphur	,,	917		917	
Eggs	doz.	I	IN	I	4 16	Caustic Soda	"	23I 455	11 1	234 453	5
Honey	lb.	0	34	0	34 2 16	Potassium		433	-8	453	2
Condensed Milk	doz tina	I	27	I	2 16	Cyanide	lb.	I	71/2	I.	
ATTEN MANUALANDA	wor. uills	O	08	7	54	Alum	ton	800	0	800	0

Note.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section VI.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1937.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an *. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, vide footnotes below. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1937. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 77s. 8d. to 83s. 1d., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 71s. 5d. and 82s. 2d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry & Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Coopering-				4.0	4	6110 0
Coopers	elii o	6120 0	⁷ 110 6	698 0	e103 II	110 0
Furniture—						
Cabinet makers	6104 0	699 0	. e110 0	98 0	698 11	699 0
Carpet Planners	6104 O	699 0		98 0	691 8	699 0
Chairmakers	6104 0	699 0	elio II	98 0	698 II	699 0
French Polishers	6 ₁₀₄ 0	699 0	glio ii	98 0	695 II	699 0
Upholsterers	6104 O	697 0	elio ii	96 0	698 11	697 0
Woodcarvers	6104 0	699 0	elio ii	98 0	698 II	699 0
Wood Machinists	6104 0	684/ to 99/	elio ii	83/ to 98/	95/11 &	682/ to 99/
Mattress Making-Wire-					90/11	
Finishers	699 0	⁶ 90 0	6104 6	89 0		90 0
Makers	699 0	690 0	6104 6	89 0	695 II	90 0
Picture Framing-					100	
Compo. Workers	698 O	685 O	697 0	83 0	689 II	
General Hands	698 o	685 O	697 0	84 0	. 689 II	75. 0
Gilders	698 O	687 0	697 0	86 o	689 11	
Mount Cutters	698 0	687 0	697 0	86 o	689 11	
Saw Milling and Timber						
Box and Casemakers	80I O	800 0	686 II	887 0	887 0	888 0
Labourers	878 0	877 0	686 o	874 0	875 O	875 0
Machinists	,					
Box Printing	884 0	883 0	686 II	880 0	878 O	881 O
Boults Carver /	8102 0	8101 0	602 6	898 0	896 0	899 0
Nailing	885 0	884 0	687 0	881 0	88I O	882 0
Planing	888/ to 97/	887/ to 96/	687 10	884/ to 93/	887/to 93/	885/ to 94/
Shaping	8102 0	8101 0	6105 4	898 0	896 0	899 0
Ordermen	80I O	800 0	688 10	887 0	887 0	888 o
Saw Doctors	8111 0	8110 0	6101 8	8107 0	8105 0	8108 O
Sawvers—						
Rand or Jig	892/to 105/	801/to 104/	695 2	888/to 101/	887/ to 99/	889 to 102/
Circular	892/ to 99/	801/ & 08/	692 6	888/ to 95/	885/ to 93/	889/ to 96,
Stackers	885 0	884 0	6101 8	881 0	88I O	882 0
				808 0	806 0	899 0

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

	GROOT I	L. ISH CHILD SELE	itti, marazar	ii ozinci, arzor		
Industry & Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements						
Assemblers	. 696 6	885/ &	687 O	82/ & 92/	682/5 &	
2115011171011		95/			85/11	
Bulldozermen	6100 6	889 0		86 o		
Drillers	692/6 to	883 0		82 0	686 II	
	98/6					
Fitters	696/6 to	890/to 95/		87/ to 92/	689/II &	
	108/6				92/11	
Labourers-unskilled	686 6	877 0		74 0	674 II	
Machinists-Iron	698/6 to	883/ to 107/		80/ to 104/	686/II &	
	108/6				98/11	
Painters-Brush	675 6	883 0		80 0		
Scroll	682 6	892 0		89 0		
Patternmakers	6117 6	8119 O		113 0	6107 II	
Sheet Iron Workers	696 6	897/ & 105/		94/ & 102/		
Strikers	692 6	886/ & 88/		83/ & 85/	683 II	

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

^{(1) 35} hours. (2) 36 hours. (3) 40 hours. (4) 42 hours. (5) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 45 hours. (8) 46 hours. (10) 46½ hours—Davlight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (11) 47 hours. (12) 47½ hours. (13) 60 hours. (14) 86 hours per fortnight. (15) 96 hours per fortnight. (16) 48 hours, summer, 46 hours, winter. (17) 88 hours per fortnight. (18) 50 hours. (19) 52 hours.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Boiler Making—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Journeymen Railwaymen		6107 0 6107 0	6107 8 6103 II	6104 0 6104 0	698 II 6101/II to IIO/II	6105 O
Brassworking— Coremakers Dressers Finishers Furnacemen	689/ to 98/ 696/ to 105/	686/to 107/ 688/& 90/ 695/to 105/ 692 0	6107 8 684 4 6107 8 684/4 to	683/t0104/ 685/t087/ 692/t0102/ 689 0	698 II 682 II 698 II 686 II	684/to 105/ 686/to 90/ 693/& 103/ 690 0
Moulders	80.11 01	686/ to 107/	93 8 6100/ & 107/8	683/ to 104/	698 II	684/ to 105/
Cycles— Assemblers	686 o	687/6 & 92/	695/4 &	84 0	680 II	80 0
Frame Builders Repairers Turners (Motor)	687 8	⁶ 92/&94/3 ⁶ 92/&94/3 ⁶ 104 0	107/8 6107 8 6107 8 6114 4	*85/to 100/ o1 6 698 o	698 II	80 0 80 0 104 0
Cable Jointers Fitters Mechanics Patrolmen Wiremen Other Adults	6114 0 6108 0	104/ & 106/ 6107 0 104 0 88/6 & 100/ 6100 0 77 0	6108 I 6110 IO 6108 I 685 9 6108 I 683 O	101/ & 103/ 6104 0 91 0 84/ & 94/ 697 0 74 0	698 II 698 II 692 II 674 II	102/ & 104 6105 0 102 0 85/ & 95/ 98 0 75 0
Electrical Supply— Armature Winders Cable Jointers Instrument Makers Linesmen Meter Testers Patrolmen—Night Shift Electricians Switchboard Atten	6114 0 6114 0 6108 0 6108 0	107 0 104/ & 106/ 107 0 100 0 95/ & 99/ 87/ & 97/ 101/ & 107/	6110 10 6108 1 6110 10 108 1 108 1 93 10 124 10	104 0 101/& 103/ 104 0 97 0 91/& 94/ 84/& 94/ 98/& 104/	698 II 698 II 692 II	105 0 102/ & 104, 105 0 98 0 92/ & 95/ 85/ & 95/ 99/ & 105/
dants Other Adults		98 6 77 0	83 0 83 0	94 6 74 0	:: 3	95 6 75 0
Fitters Mechanics Wiremen	6114 0 6108 0 6108 0	6107 0 6104 0 104 0	e108 I e108 I e110 IO	6104 0 101 0 6101 0	698 II 698 II 692 II	6105 0 102 0 102 0
Polishers	696/6 to 104 6 694/6 to 98/6	685/ to 107/ 698 6	⁶ 92 0 ⁶ 86/6 & 92/	682/ to 104/ 85 o	698 II 686 II	83/ to 105/
Engineering— Blacksmiths Borers and Slotters Brassfinishers Coppersmiths Drillers—Radial	6108 0 688/ to	6108 0 6107 0 6107 0 6107 0 687/ to	6111 4 6107 8 6107 8 6111 4 691 8	6105 0 6104 0 6104 0 . 6104 0	698 II 698 II 698 II 698 II	6106 0 6105 0 6105 0 6105 0 685/ to
Fitters Millers Pattern Makers Planers—	6105 0 6117 0	104/ 6107 0 6104 0 6116 0	6107 8 6107 8 6113 0	101/ 6104 0 6101 0 6113 0	698 II 698 II 6107 II	102/ 6105 0 6102 0 6114 0
Rail and Plate, Edge Other	6105 0	695 0 6104 0 6104 0 6104 0	689 0 6107 8 6107 8	692 0 6101 0 6101 0	683 II 698 II 698 II	6103 0 6102 0 6102 0 6102 0
ronworking—Assistants- Boilermakers' Helpers Labourers Engineers' Labourers Furnacemen's Assists. Moulders' Labourers. Strikers	687 0	*86 0 *86 0 *86 0 *86 0 *86 0	684 4 684 4 682 8 682 8 682 8 684 4	683 0 683 0 683 0 683 0 683 0 683 0	680 II 674 II 680 II 680 II 680 II 689 II	684 0 684 0 684 0 684 0 684 0

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Moulding—Iron— Coremakers—Machine ,, Other Dressers and Fettlers Furnaceman Moulders—Machine	687/to 98/ 6108 0 689/&91/ 693/to 106/	686/to 97/ 6107 0 688/& 90/ 692/& 104/	6107 8 6107 8 684 4 684/4 to 93/8 6100 0	683/t094/ 6104 0 685/ & 87/ 689/ & 101/ 683/t094/	683 II 698 II 682 II 689/II to 98/II 683 II	684/to 95/ 6107 0 684/to 88/ 690/&102/ 684/to 95/
,, Other Sheet Metal Working— Canister Makers	⁶ 108 0	6107 0 685/ & 89/	⁶ 107 8	6104 0 78/ to 86/	698 II	6105 0 699/ &
Japanners— Coating or Brushwork	693 0 695 0 684/6 & 6	685 0 697 0 685/ & 89/	695 2 695 2 695 2	81 6 93 6 80 0	79 II 82 II	102/8
Tinsmiths	698 6	697/ & 105/	⁶ 95 2	90/6 & 97/6	94/11 &	699/ & 102/8
Nallmaking— Case Wirers Labourers Setters Up	684 0 684 0 6103 0	81 0 81 0 93 0	• •	74 ° 74 ° 74/ to 88/6	••	::
Wire Working— Journeymen	698 o	94 0		89 0	83 11	*85 o

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and	s. d.	s. d.	ş. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cordials— Bottlers Drivers (Motor)	680/6 & 83/ 687/ to 94/	78/6 & 81/ 1686/ to 93/	⁶ 78 o ⁶ 87/ to 95/	81 6 1681/ to 89/	679 II 686 II	74 0 1669/3 to 76/6
,, (One Horse) Packers	682 O 684 O 684 O	1681 0 76 0 76 0	⁶ 85 0 ⁶ 78 0	1678 0 78 6 78 6	686 II 679 II 679 II	1664 IO 72 O 72 O
Baking (Bread)— Board Hands Carters (One Horse) Doughmen	6115 0 6101 6 6115/ &	6111 10 1596 0	696/t0101/ 687 0 6103 6	96 o 85 o 96 o	6108 II 85 5 6113 II	107 0 79 0 107 0
Ovenmen	6120 0 6117 6	6111 10 6121 0	₆ 103 6	96 o	e113 11 e108 11	107 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Mixers	684 0 699 0 690 0	875 O 884 O 884 O	878 O 885 G 885 G	74 0 79 0	82 II 84 II 84 II	81 o 91 6 96 o
Brewing— Adult Males Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen	6100 0 6100 0	6102 0 6102 0 6105 3	686 o 686 o	⁶ 97 6 ⁶ 97 6	6105 0 6105 0	92 6 92 6 92 6
Drivers (Two Horses) ,, (Motor under 3 tons) Towermen	6103 0 6103 0	82 o 82/to 86/ 6106 o	691 0 691/to99/	6100 6 6100 6	6105 0 6105 0	81 0 84/ & 88, 94 6
Butchering (Carcass)— Chilling Room Hands Labourers (Beef) (Mutton) Scalders	694 0 698 0 689 6	*83 6 *83 6	686 6 683 0 683 0	99 6 99 6 99 6	680 II 684 II 684 II	66 6
Slaughtermen (Beef) (Mutton)	6 ₁₄₀ 6 (a)	\$106 0 \$106 0	6105 6	134 6 134 6	6102 5 6102 5	108 0

(a) Piecework rates.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Putchaning (Patell)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Retail)— Carters (Cash Cutting) General Hands Shopmen	*105 0 *87 6 *97 6 *97/6 &	95 6 83 0 95 6 95 6	695 6 686 6 695 6	93 6 81 0 92 6 92 6	94 II 79 II 94 II 94/II &	80 0 85 6 85 6
Smallgoodsmen	6106 6	93 0	⁶ 95 6	92 6	99/II 94 II	97 6
Cold Storage and Ice—Chamber Hands	695/6 to 101/6	₆ 99 II	e113 0	*72/ to 75/	*88 8	75 3
Pullers and Stackers	689/ & 98/6	₆ 99 II	⁶ 119 3	*98 0	*77 5	79 3
Journeymen Storemen	6102 O	88 6 80 6	685 6 682 0	79/ & 84/6	*87 5 *87 5	8 ₄ 6 8 ₇ 3
Ham and Bacon Curing— Curers—First Hand	6114 0 6100 0 686 6 691 6 686 6 6100 6	103 0 95 6 88 6 88/6 & 95/6 95 6 95 6 103 0	6107 0 6101 0 695 0 695 0 688 9 697 6 6107 0	103 0 95 *6 88 6 88 6 95 6 95 6 103 0	102 11 102 11 88 5 93 5 88/5 & 93/5 95 11 102 11	90 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 108 0
Jam Making and Pre-	92 6	95 6	₆ 101 0	95 6	88 5	80 0
serving— Adult Males Solderers	⁶ 75 0 ⁶ 82 0	678 o 685 o	678 o 695 2	⁶ 78 o ⁶ 85 o	82 II 82 II	75 0 82 0
Malting— Maltsters	697/ & 99/	95/ & 96/10	678 o	697 6	89 11	83 0
Milling—Condiments— Grinders Mixers or Blenders Stone Dressers	⁶ 92 6 ⁶ 85 6 ⁶ 116 6	679 0 681 0 686 6	⁶ 79 6 ⁶ 79 6 ⁶ 79 6	73 6 75 6 81 0		65 3 65 3 65 3
Milling—Flour— Millers—Head ,, Shift Packermen . Purifiermen Silksmen . Storemen—Head	6108 6 695/6 to 106/ 683 6 686 6 686 6	6108 6 695/6 to 106/ 683 6 686 6 686 6	61060 698/t0106/ 686 6 686 6 686 6	6109 6 695/6 to 106/ 683 6 686 6 686 6	6108 0 695/ to 105/6 683 0 686 6 686 6	117 0 94/6 & 102/7 85 6 81 0 81 0
Topmen Truckers and Others	93/6 686 6 679/6 to 82/6	93/6 686 6 679/6 to 82/6	686 6	93/6 686 6 679/6 to	686 o 679/ to 82/	85 6 81 0
Willing—Oatmeal— Kilnmen	688 o 698 6	679 6 686 6	679 6 683/6 to 98/6	82/6 74 0 81 0		81/ &-85/ 103 6
Pastrycooking— Carters	688 O 6102 O	81 0	685 O 6106 O	81 o 88 o	84 5 94/II & 102/5	79 0 100 0

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupa	tion.	Sydi	ney.	Melbo	ourne.	Brish	ane.	Adel	aide.	Per	th.	Hob	art
Bootmaking— Bootmakers			d.		<i>d</i> .		<i>d</i> .	8. 697	d.	687	d.	8. 697	d.
Talloring—Order— Cutters Pressers Tailors Trimmers		6106 696 696	0 0 0	6106 696 696		6106 696 696	0	⁶ 106 ⁶ 96 ⁶ 96 ⁶ 96		6107 693 693	II II		

Hourly rates—2s. 6d. per hour.

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupat	ion.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	urne.	Brish	ane.	Adel	aide.	Per	th.	Hob	art.
		8.	d.	8.	d.	ε.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Talloring—Ready-mar Cutters Folders Machinists Pressers Tailors	de	679 696 696	0 6 0 0 0 0	699 679 696 696 696	0 6 0 0 0 0 0	699 679 696 696 696	0 6 0 0 0 0	699 679 696 696 696	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		II II	699 679 696 696 696	0 6 0 0 0 0
Textile-Working—Wo Mills— Carders	ollen	68I	0	679	0	678	0	679	0	⁶ 73	0	679	0
Dyehousemen		682	6	679	0 -	678	0	° 679	0	673	0	679	0
Labourers—Genera Pattern Weavers Scourers	1	681 681 681 682 685/to	o 6 0 96/6	679 682 684 679 680/to	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	678 678 689 678/to	0	679 682 684 679 680/t	0 0 0 0 0 96/	673 676 678 673 685/	0 0 0 0 & 90/	679 682 684 679 680/t	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bookbinding— Bookbinders Finishers Marblers Paper Rulers	8. d. 6104 0 6104 0 6104 0 6104 0	s. d. 6103 0 6103 0 6103 0 6103 0	8. d. 6102 0 6102 0 6102 0 6102 0	*. d. 6103 0 6103 0 6103 0 6103 0	s. d. ⁶ 102 0 ⁶ 102 0 ⁶ 102 0 ⁶ 102 0	8. d. 6101 0 6101 0 6101 0 6101 0
Engraving (Process)—(b) Engravers	elio 6	6107/ & 112/		93 0		
Etchers—Half-tone	e116 6	6107/ & 112/	6108 o	105 6	6103 9	
Etchers—Line	elio e	6107/ & 112/	e103 0	91 6	696 9	
Operators	e116 6	6107/ & 112/	6108 o	105 6	6103 9	
Printers Routers	6110 6 6105 6	6107/&112/ 6107 0	⁶ 98 o ⁶ 95 6	81 6 81 6	696 9 688 6	
Lithographing— Printers Rotary Machinists Stone Polishers Printing (Daily Newspapers)—	6104 0 6104 0 68.5 0	6103 0 6103 0 684 0	6IO2 O 6IO2 O 6IO2 O	6103 0 6103 0 684 0	6102	elor o elor o elor o
Compositors— Day Work Night Work	6125 O 4135 O	⁶ 113 11 ⁴ 131 4	⁶ 112 10 ⁶ 120 2	e110 0	6136 5 6149 2	6105 O 4114 O
Linotype Attendants— Day Work Night Work	6125 O 4135 O	695 6 .4104 6	699 0 6104 0	686 o 495 o	⁶ 123 8 ⁴ 136 5	686 6 495 6
Linotype Operators— Day Work	6151/ & 161/	(a)	⁶ 124 6	(a)	⁴ 145 9	(a)
Night Work	4161 & 171/	(a)	₆ 131 10	(a)	³158 6	(a)
Machinists Hand)— Day Work Night Work Publishers	6125 0 4135 0 6 & 4 105/	6110 4 4119 4 6 & 489/3 to 103/3	6121 6 6126 6 688/ to 104/	6110 0 4119 0 6 & 4 89/ to 98/	6127 II 4140 8 II2/7 & II5/4	6104 0 4114 0 6 & 484/to
Day Work Night Work Readers' Assistants—	6133 O 4143 O	6113 11 4131 4	6109 0 6114 0	⁶ II3 O ⁴ I 2 2 O	6136 5 4149 2	6108 O 4117 O
Day Work Night Work Stereotypers (First	6102 O 4112 O	689 3 498 3	⁶ 94 0 ⁶ 99 0	686 0 495 0	6107 II 4120 3	681 0 490 0
Class)— Day Work	4117 6	699 3	6101/6 &	⁶ 98 o	² 12I 7	⁶ 93 O
Night Work	³127 6	4108 3	109/ 6106/6 & 114/	4107 0	² 134 3	4102 0

GROUP V.-BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing (Job Offices)—	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	ε. d.
Compositors	6105/ to	6103/ to	6102/ to	6103/ to	6102/ to	6101/ to
	113/	112/	III/	112/	III/	IIO/
Electrotypers	⁶ 104 0	6103 O	⁶ I02 0	6103 O	6102 O	6101 O
General Hands	677 0	676 0	675/ to	676 0	675 O	675 O
Linotype Operators	6113 O	6 ₁₁₂ O	elii o	6112 O	elii o	elio o
Machinists	6104 0	6103 0	6102 O	6103 O	6102 O	eloi o
Monotype Operators Monotype Casting	6113 0	6112 0	elii o	6112 O	elio o	elio o
Machinists	6104 O	6103 O	6 ₁₀₂ 0	6103 0	6102 0	6101 0
Readers	6107 O	6106 O	6105 O	6106 O	6105 O	6104 O
Stereotypers	6104 0	6103 O	6102 O	6103 O	6102 O	gioi o

GROUP VI .-- OTHER MANUFACTURING.

industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Brickmaking— Burners	*. d. = 6108 0	s. d. 686 6	s. d. 686/ to 92/	s. d. 79 6	s. d. 82/5 & 95/11	8. d. 690 9
Carters—Two horses	696 6 6108 0 6101 5 699 9	83 6 686/to 91/ 676 6 682 0	690 0 680 6 678 8 680 6	81 0 87 6 76 6 79/6 & 83/6	89 5 6(a) 682 5 682/5 &	84 0 690 9 688 0 688 0
Machinemen	693/ &	683/ to	678 8	82 6	85/5 682 5	. 688 0
Pitmen	108/ 6105 3	87/6 686/6 to	⁶ 80 6	81 6	682 5	688 o
Setters	108 о	91/6 686/ to	678/8 & 80/6	87 6	⁶ 90 5	693 6
Wheelers	⁶ 102 6	676/6 & 82/	678/8 & 80/6	76 6	685 5	688 o
Brushmaking— Bass Broom Drawers Finishers Machinists—Boring Paint Brush Makers	6100 6 6100 6 6105 0	95 0 95 0 95 0	695 6 695 6 695 6	89 0 89 0 89 0 93 0		::
Candle Making— Acidifiers	684 6 681 0 688 0 688 0	82 0 76 0 82 0 82 0 82 0	682 0 678 0 678 0 682 0 682 0	677 O 671 O 677 O 677 O	674 II 684 II 683 II	::
Guillotine and other Cutters	687/ to	686/ to	685/ to	685/ to	685/ to	685/ to
Other Adults	677 0	676 O	675 0	⁶ 75 O	⁶ 75 O	675 0
Coachmaking (Road)— Bodymakers	6105/ to 108/	6101/ to 104/	⁶ 102 0	6101/ to	698 II	6100/ to
Labourers Painters	678 O 6105 O	677 O	681 O 6102 O	674 o 685/6 to	674 II 698 II	676 0 6100 0
Smiths Trimmers Wheelmaking Ma-	6105 0	6101 0	6102 O	6105 0 6101 0	698 II	6104 O
chinists	6102 0	e101 0	⁶ 102 0	698/ & 104/	698 11	e100 0
Wheelwrights	⁶ 102 0	eloi o	⁶ 102 0	698 0	698 11	₆ 100 0
Fellmongering— Bate Hands Green Hands Limepit Men	80 0 80 0 80 0	682 O 682 O 682 O	682 6 679 6 682/6 &	75 0 75 0 75 0		::
Machinists	83 o	685 0	85/6 679/6 to	75 o		٠
Soakhole Men Wool Sorters	83 O	685 O	88/6 685 6 685 6	75 ° ° 75 ° °		

(a) Piece-work rates.

APPENDIX.

SECTION VI.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
One Making and Supply	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gas Making and Supply— Coke Trimmers	687 9	84 0	678 o		77 II	
Gas Fitters	6TO2 3	6114 8	6113 6	6107 3	III IO	692 0 *
Labourers	677 6	678 3	678 o 689 o	676 0 6102/ &	674 II 686 II	675 O 692 O
Mainlayers	690.9	6100 7	689 0	103/		
Metermakers	₆ 103 0	⁶ 104 0		6106/to 128/8	698 11	692 0
Meter Testers	690 9	⁶ 91 8	689 O	694 0 6107 3	689 11	92 0
Service Layers	⁶ 90 9	6100 7 693/9 &	6103/ &	695/9 to	683 II	693 0
Stokers	93 9	97/9	105/	97/3		
Glassfounding-			686 o	682 6	697 0	
Furnacemen	⁶ 90 6 81 6	688 o 79 o	680 0	73 6	688 o	
Labourers	1285 0	1282 6	1283 6	1277 O	688 0	
Sorters	84 0	81 6	682 6	76 0	690 6	
Glass Working and Glazing						
Bevellers Cutters and Glaziers	6105 10	697 0	600 0	96 o	⁶ 94 9	691 0
Cutters and Glaziers	6104 O	697 O 697 O	⁶ 95 O	96 o 96 o	697 9	
Lead Light Glaziers	6104 0 6105 10	697 0	eloi o	96 0	694 9	
	203 10	37				
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers	*98/ &	692 6	690 0	1086 6	698 II	1180/ to 85/
Т	100/6 6100 6	692/to 103/	600/ 8:03/	1086 6	698 II	1180/ to 85/
Engravers	698 o	692 6	690/ & 93/ 690/ & 93/	1004 6	608 II	1180/ to 85/ 1180/ to 85/
Setters	6100 6	692 6	693 0	1094 6	698 11	1180/ to 85/
Watch and Clock- makers and Repairers	e10.4 0	1090/ &	695 6	1094 6	699 11	1185 0
Masonry-Marble and		1007				
Stone-		6 _{T.4} O I	6 ₁₂₂ 8	6138 11	elio 2	
Carvers Machinists—	3 ₁₄₉ 8 ·	⁶ 140 I	122 0	130 11		
Carborundum	3123 0	694 0	6122 8	6102/3 to 113/3	⁶ 110 5	
Other	6105 10	₆ 100 0	6122 8	6102/3 to	⁶ 110 5	
Masons	3123 0	II2 II	6 ₁₂₂ 8	6113 3	6110 5	6105 0
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters	687 0	87 0	687 0 .	686 o	687 O	686 0 690 0
Machinists	691 0	91 0	691 0	690 0	69I O	90 0
Paper Making—						Hambi Balance
Beatermen	6103/ &	90 0			nine g	DOM: 100
Breakermen	68I O	73 0				
Guillotine Men	68I O	72 0				
Machinists	696/ & 108/	93 0	.:			
Ragboilermen Other Adults	681 0	69 0				
Potteries—General— Burners—Head	693 0	685 o	686 o	80 O		681 0
Hollow-ware Presser	698 0	*8o o	678 8	85/ to 100/		681 0
Sanitary Pressers	0104 0	681 O	678 8	-0/4-0=/		681 O 684 O
Throwers—ist Class	6104 0	687 O	697 0	78/ to 85/		04 0
Potteries-Pipemaking-		40.	602 0	04.0	688 11	681 O
Burners—Head	698 6 695 6	685 O 679 O	692 0 678 8	87 · o	674 II	
Drawers	698 6	075 0	678 8 678 8		688 II	675/ & 78/
Mould Makers	03 0	87 0	680 6	87 0	686 II 680/II &	679 6
Setters	695 6	683 0	678 8		88/11	79 0
Quarrying—						
Borers— Hand or Machine	697 10	688 o	687 2	91 6	683 8	82 0
Dressers	e100 8	695 0	68I 2	85 6		78 0
Facemen	600 8	O IP	687 2 687 2	85 6 85/6 & 88/6	683 8	69 0
Hammermen	°95/6 & 98/	695 0			VET 100 A	1
Machine Feeders	eioi 6	688 o	682/7 & 86/8	85 6	689 5	75 0
Quarrymen	6106 8		690 10	85 6	683 8	92 0
Quarrymen	1					

GROUP VI.-OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Rubber Working	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Calendar Hands	°98/ &	697/ &				
Cycle Tyre Makers Dough Mixers Hosemakers	102/ 682 0 682 0 684/ & 91/	101/ 631 0 681 0 683/&90/	::			::
Mechanical Lathe Hands Mill Hands Spreaders	*84/ & 88/6 *78/ & 91/ *85/ & 91/	683/ & 87/6 683/ & 90/ 684/ & 90/				::
Surgical Packing, and other Makers Tyre Moulders	684/ & 91/ 688 6	683/ & 90/ 687 6				::
Saddlery and Harness- making—						
Harness makers Saddlers	696 o 696 o	696 o 696 o	696 o 696 o	93 o 93 o	94 2 94 2	696 o
Sail Making— Sailmakers	€96 o	96 o	⁶ 96 o	86 o		696 o
Ship Bullding— Carpenters and Joiners Dockers Painters Shipwrights	6115 6 6111 10 6111 10	6115 6 6111 10 6111 10	6115 6 6111 10 6111 10 6119 2	6115 6 6111 10 6111 10	6115 6 6110 10 6110 10	6115 6 6119 2
Goap Making— General Hands Mixers Soap Makers	681 0 681 0	676 0 682 0 686 6	678 o 678 o 678 o	⁶ 71 0 ⁶ 77 0 ⁶ 82 0	74 II 81 II 79 II	75 0
Tanning and Currying Beamsmen	689 o 696 o	⁶ 89 0	⁶ 89 0	689 o 696 o	689 o 696 o	689 o 696 o
Japanners or Enam- ellers Limemen and Yardmen Machinists—	686 6 678 0	686 6 678 o	686 6 678 o	686 6 678 o	686 6 678 0	. 686 6 678 o
Fleshing Scouring	689 0 680 0 694 0 683 6 685 6	689 0 680 0 694 0 683 6 685 6	689 0 680 0 694 0 683 6 685 6	689 0 680 0 694 0 683 6 685 6	689 0 680 0 694 0 683 6 685 6	689 0 680 0 694 0 683 6 685 6
Tablemen Fent and Tarpaulin	683 6	683 6	683 6	683 6	683 6	683 6
Making— Cutters Machinists Sewers—Hand Tent Makers	690/ & 96/ 690/ & 96/ 690/ & 96/ 690/ & 96/	90/ & 96/ 90/ & 96/ 90/ & 96/ 90/ & 96/	690/ & 96/ 690/ & 96/ 690/ & 96/ 690/ & 96/	86 o 86 o 86 o	79 11	690/ & 96, 690/ & 96, 690/ & 96, 690/ & 96,

GROUP VII .- BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building— Bricklavers—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Surface Sewer and Tunnel	6118 0 6123 6	6116 5 6124 8	³ 103 3	e100 0	e100 II e100 II	6105 0 6111/ &
Carpenters Labouring (Builders) Lathers	6118 0 684 0 6118 0 6112 6 6125 6 6111 4 6118 8	6109 6 683 0 6104 6 6101 9 6110 11 6103 2 699/ & 106/4	3103 3 386 6 3103 3 3103 3 3111 6 3103 3 3103 3	6109 0 680 0 (a) 6113 3 6101 4 6101 4	6108 II 682 5 6100 5 6110 5 6108 II 6108 II	6110 6 681 0 681 0 6105 0 6105 0 6101 6

(a) Mainly piece-work.

GROUP VII .- BUILDING -continued.

Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
s. d.	ε. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
⁶ 118 0 ⁶ 123 6	6110 II 6123 9	³ 103 3 ³ 109/3 to	e100 0	110 9 6110/9 to	6101 6 6107/6 &
6122 O	6 ₁₁₄ 8	³ 103 3	6107 3	giii 10	699/&
6122 4 6122 4 6118 0	6115 6 6110 0	³ 103 3 ³ 103 3 ³ 103 3	(a) 6109 0	696 3 (a)	*694 5 *694 5
683/10 to	⁶ 100 2	389/ to	71/6 to	680 II	
681/ to	677/8 &	380 0	69 6	674 II	
6106/7 to	687/8 to	3105 6	72/6 to	683 II	
692/I to	689 8	383/6 &	72/6 &	683/II &	
	### ### ### ### ### #### #### ########	s. d. s. d. 6118 0 6110 11 6123 6 6123 9 6122 0 6114 8 6122 4 6115 6 6122 4 6110 0 6118 0 6110 0 683/10 to 99/5 681/ to 92/1 80/8 6106/7 to 687/8 to 126/ 93/2 692/1 to 689 8	s. d. s. d. s. d. 6118 0 6110 11 3103 3 3109/3 to 112/3 6 122 9 3109/3 to 112/3 3 3103 3 3 6122 4 6115 6 3103 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 3 6118 0 6110 0 3103 3 6118 0	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. *II8 0	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. \$\begin{align*}\text{equation} \text{s. d.} \\\ \text{equation} \text{s. d.} \\\ \text{equation} \text{s. d.} \\\ \text{equation} \text{s. d.} \\

GROUP VIII .- MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Ocal Minion	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal Mining— Blacksmiths	14126 6	14109 0	8118/6 to	(b)	97 2	8121 6
Bracemen	¹⁴ 117 6	1484/6 &	130/6 8104/&			
Carpenters	14115/ to	6108 0	121/6 8113/6 to			8107 0
Deputies	130/6 14147/ to	5114/6 &	130/6 8121/6 to			8126 O
Engine Drivers— Winding and Loco.	150/ 14123/ to	123/I 5106/6 &	137/6 8118/6 to		4111/4½ to	8113/to
Other	142/ 14114/to 129/	114/6 596/6 to 111/6	8113/to 141/		118/3	124/6 8111 6
Labourers— Surface	14IIO 6	877 11	\$ioi/to		477 8	8105 0
Underground	14 ₁₁₀ 6	883/II & 89/3	118/ 101/6 to 118/		482 2	14105 0
Miners— Machine	(a)	(a)	8118/6 to		94/8 to 102/8	
Manual—Dry Work Platmen or Banksmen	(a) 14110/to	(a) 591/3 &	135/6 (a) 8101/6 to		93 2 81 8	(a) 14 ₁₀₅ 0
Shiftmen— Dry Work	117/6	98/I 591/3, &	*114/3 to		94 2	14119/6 to
Wet Work	136/ 14110/to 136/	103/1 596 9 & 111/5	130/6 8 ₁₂₄ /3 to 140/6			123/3
Shotfirers	14141/ to 144/		8118/3 to		94 2	
Timbermen	14110/ to 136/	5102/8 & 110/4	8114/3 to		94 2	
Weighmen	14117 6 14100/ to 115/	8104 6 583/11 & 99/6	8104/6 to	::	84/8 to 93/8	14114 0 14105 0
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders	6 & 86 o	71/ to 79/	688/4 to	(c)	94 0	66 4
Bracemen	1 & 88 o	675/ to 84/	693/10 to 99/4		103 0	⁶ 74 0

⁽a) Piece-work rates. (b) Not mined. (c) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust,	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—contd.						
Engine Drivers— Stationary	6& 85/6 to	86/ to 102/	692/ to		102/4 to	80/ & 99/
Winding and Loco.	91/6 & 97/to	89/ to 102/	6102/ to		105/4 &	88/ & 102
Firemen	* & 81/ to 85/6	8o/ to 86/	687/ to 104/10		100/ to	78 0
Labourers	1 & 84 0	671/ to 75/	688/4 to		694/ &	666 4
Miners— Machine	1 & 95/6 to 98/6	675/ to 100/	6102/to		6106/ to	°84/ & 87/
Manual— Dry Work	1 & 95/6 to 98/6	679/ to 96/	⁶ 93/10 to		6102/ to	678/ to 81/
Wet Work	1 & 95/6 to 98/6	685/ to 102/	6102/to 108/6		6111/ to	679/10 to 81/4
Platmen	1 & 88 0	675/ to 87/	693/10 to		6103 0	674 0
Shaft Sinkers— Dry Work	1 & 98 6	685/ to 100/			698/8 & II4/	684 O
Wet Work	1 & 98 6	691/ to 103/			6107/8 & 113/	₆ 100
Timbermen	1 & 97/ to	680/6 to 96/6	6102/ to 107/6		698/8 &	81/ to 87/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
-						
	s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rallways-						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)-						
ist Class	6124 O	124 0	e119 9	121 0	6120 II	612I O
2nd Class	6118 O	118 0	⁶ III 3	115 0	6112 II	6115 0
3rd Class	6112 O	112 0	6104 IO	109 0	6104 II	6100 0
4th Class	6106 O	106 0	698 5	103 0	eloi II	6103 0
5th Class	e100 0	100 0	698 5	97 0	eloi ii	697 0
ıst Class	697 0	94 0	692 0	OI O	695 II	69I O
2nd Class	694 0	85/ & 88/	686 6	85 0	689 II	685 0
ard Class	688 o	82 0	686 6	79/ & 81/	684 II	679/ & 82
Guards—	00 0			1	Vice de la linea	
ist Class	692/ to 108/6	104/6 &	e108 6	101/6 to	698 II	699 0
2nd Class	689/ to 104/6	100/ & 103/	6103 0	97/ to 100/	695 11	693 0
ard Class	683/ to 92/	85/ to 94/	692 II	79/ to 82/	602 II	685 0
Porters	680/ to	76/ to 94/	679/2 to 82/10	73/ to 77/6	674 11	672 0
Shunters-	101/					
ist Class	689/ to	17103/ to	6108 6	1795/6 to 98/6	692 11	687/ to 97/
2nd Class	686/ to	1798/6 to 102/6	⁶ 101 2	1788/ to 91/	689 11	
3rd Class	683/ to	1791/ to	697 6		683 11	
Ordinary	683 0	1782/to 88/	689 3		683 11	684 0
Signalmen-						
Special		112 0	6103/ & 111/3	95/6 to 104/6	² 101 11	
rst Class	6113 O	103 0	FIOI 2	92 6	692 II	684 0
2nd Class	6107 0	97 0	696 7	89 6	686 II	681 0
ard Class	6102 0	92 6	600 2	83 6	680 II	
4th Class	686/ to 98/	. 88 0	685 7	80 6	677 II	

GROUP IX .- RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Framways (Electric and Cable)—						120
Car Washers or Cleaners Conductors—	677 0	85 o	685 7	76/ & 79/		77 0
1st Year	683/ & 86/ 686 o 689 o	85 0 88 0 91 0	681 0 681/ & 86/ 686/ & 96/	78/ & 80/ 80 0 84/ to 89/	676 II 686 II	75 6 78 6 81 6
Labourers	683 0 677 0 680/ to 86/	86/ to 93/ 79 0 88 0	685 0 678 0 685 7	74 °0 77/ & 80/	674 II 680 II	77 ° 80 °
ist Year	689 0 692 0 692 0	85 o 88 o 91 o	681 0 681/ & 86/ 686/ & 96/	80 0 83 0 86/ & 90/6	686 II 686 II 686 II	77 0 80 0 83 0
Leading Other	6107 0 686/ to 114/	105 O 99 O	⁶ 117 I ⁶ 102 I	87/ tc 95/6 80/ to 88/6	⁶ 92 II	100 0 94 0
Pitmen Signalmen	692 0 696/ to	97 o 94 o	⁶ 92/ & 96/	80/ to 86/ 86/ to 95/6	686 II	89 0
Track Cleaners	677 O	85 o	681 O	77/ & 80/	689 II	77 0

GROUP X .- OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
, ,						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carrying—Merchandise—						
One Horse	680 0	81 o	685 O	78 o	84 5	79 0
Two Horses	694 0	86 o	600 0	81 0	89 5	84 0
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse	693 0	681 O	685 O	78 o	682 II	79 0
Two Horses	699 6	686 o	690 0	81 0	687 II	84 0
Jinkers—						
One Horse	689 0	87 0	692 0	84 0	92 5	85 0
Two Horses	694 0	-9I O	697 0	89 0	97 5	90 0
Sanitary Carters	697/ &	84/ to 95/	686 o	81/ to 92/	692 II	82/ to 93/
Stable Hands	*88/6 &	79 0	⁶ 78 o	75 0	83 5	77 0
Motor Lorries and Wagons—	93/ 0					
Under 3 tons	691/ to	86/ to 90/	687/ to 95/	81/ to 85/	89/5 to 93/5	88 o
3 tons or over	6105/ to	93 0	6100/ to	89 0	97 5	91 0
Lift Attendants—	,		- 57,			
Goods	*82 o	83 6	683 O	*58/6 to	77 5	
Passenger	⁶ 82 o	83 6	678/ & 80/	*58/6 to	77 5	

GROUP XI .- SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queenslar	nd. S.	Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 0	2 0	2 0		2 0	2 0	2 9
~ 9		to 3 5		~ 9		
				0.15		
		29				
		31	18/0 10	350/00		
		4.0	8/6 to	1 = 8 / 60		
		4.				
			288/60			
		2'	78/6 to	328/6c		
			268/60	,		
			,			
			328/60	l		
			0.10.1	00/67		
		27	78/6 to :	288/6a		
			321/			
	Vessels (Stee	im).		V	essels (Stear	n).
U						
	627/ to 682	/		7	12/ to 1092	/
	522/			5	22/ to 712/	
	467/					
				4	.07/6 to 532	
					-10	
					397/0	
	Seagoing	,			Seagoing	
P				C		3.
			18. 60	tons or us	nder. Over	10,000 tons.
				549/6		1312/
-3//						
407/	6	712/		437/6		632/
		632/		397/6		572/
1377		542/				502/
						1. /-
		397/6				397/6
	s. d. 2 9 P 125 tons or 637/ 497/ 437/	Vessels (Stee Under 100 N.H. 627/ to 682 522/ 467/ Seagoing Passenger Ves 125 tons or under. Over 637/6 497/6 437/6	Seagoing Passenger Vessels Passenger Vessels Seagoing Passenger Vessels 125 tons or under. Over 10,000 ton 637/6 1752/ 497/6 712/ 437/6 632/ 542/	s, d. s, d. s, d. 2 9 10 3 5 298/6 to 3 288/6 318/6 to 3 48/6 to 268/6 33/6 6 278/6 to 268/6 52/6 6 278/6 to 268/6 52/6 6 278/6 to 3 28/6 6 278/6 to 682/5 22/467/ 522/467/ 522/467/ 522/467/ 522/467/ 522/467/ 632/542/ 632/542/ 542/	8. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. 2 9 2 9 to 3 5 2 9 2 9 to 3 5 2 9 2 88/6t 318/6 to 358/6c 428/6 to 458/6c 288/6c 338/6c 278/6 to 328/6c 338/6d 338/6d 338/6d 338/6d 328/6d 278/6 to 288/6d 338/6d 338/6d 338/6d 328/6d 278/6 to 288/6d 278/6 to 288/6d 378/6 to 288/6d 378/6 to 288/6d 378/6 to 288/6d 381/ 381/ 381/ 381/ 381/ 381/ 381/ 381/	s, d. 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. c Not more than 8 hours per day. d Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. e Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horeover of vessels. f Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. g Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day.

Masters and Officers—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. h Not more than 8 hours per day.

GROUP XII .- AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation	on.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W Aust.	Tasmania.
Milkers ab		8. d. 25/ to 30/ 30/ to 55/ 25/ to 35/ 27/6 to 32/6	8. d. 15/ to 25/ 30/ to 40/ 20/ to 25/ 20/ to 25/	s. d. 15/ to 30/ 30/ to 60/ 15/ to 20/ 20/ to 30/	s. d. 15/ to 25/ 30/ to 50/ 15/ to 25/ 20/ to 30/	s. d. 15/ to 30/ 25/ to 40/ 15/ to 25/ 20/ to 40/	8. d. 30/ to 42/ 42/ to 60/ 20/ to 35/ 31/ to 37/
Chaffcutters— Portable			692 6			78/ to 105/6	1390 0
Stationary			8 6 6			78/ to 105/6	1390 0

For footnotes, see next page.

GROUP XII .-- AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC .-- continued.

N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
s. d. 60 o	8. d. 6 & 57/9 to	s. d. 687 8	s. d. 77/ & 80/	s. d. 80 II	s. d. 73 °
48/ to 60/	6 & 53/2 &	678 o	74 0	74 II	70 0
60 o	58/8 to	87 8	80/ & 86/	86 II	73 0
48/ to 60/	54/I &	78 o	74 0	74 11	70 0
	75/2				
94 6	94 6	6147/8 &	94 6	93 6	94 6
35 0	35 0		35 0	33 0	35 0
91 0	91 .0	685 6	01 0	100 6	91 0
98 6	98 6	6104 6	98 6	120 6	98 6
75/- & 76/-	74/- & 76/-		72/- & 76/-		
	s. d. 60 0 48/ to 60/ 60 0 48/ to 60/ 94 6 35 0 91 0 98 6	s. d. 60 0 48/t0 60/ 48/t0 60/ 6	s. d. s. d. <td< td=""><td>s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. 77/ & 80/ 48/ to 60 / 6 \$57/9 to 887 8 77/ & 80/ 80/ 78 0 77/ & 80/ 80/</td><td>s. d. s. d. <th< td=""></th<></td></td<>	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. 77/ & 80/ 48/ to 60 / 6 \$57/9 to 887 8 77/ & 80/ 80/ 78 0 77/ & 80/ 80/	s. d. s. d. <th< td=""></th<>

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. d Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish pleking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occup	ation.	Syd	ney.	Melbo	ourne.	Brish	oane.	Adela	ide.	Pe	rth.	Hobart.
Cooks (Hotels Restaurants)—	and	ε.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	\$.	d.	8.	d	s. d.
Chefs		6100/		93/6			1 &	99/		99	3	72/5 to
Cooks-Second		690/		87/6		⁶ 95	0	84/ to		83	IO	57/7 to
Cooks-Third		688/		87		695	0	84	0	77	I	102/I 57/7 to
Kitchenmen		680	3/	81	6	682	6	74	0	74	II	82/4 64 2
Hairdressing— Hairdressers		699	0	93	0	693	0	99	0	94	II	80/ to 105/
Hotels-												
Barmen		687	6	86	0	684	0	91	0	98	II	88 o
Billiard Markers		678	0	81	6	680	0	74	0	76	5	64 2
Handymen		678	0	81	6 .	680	0	74	0	74	II	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants		°78	0	83	6	⁶ 80	0	78	9	77	5	55/II & 64/2
Porters-Day Wo	rk	678	0	81	6	680	0	76	6	74	TT	55 11
	Work	. 683	0	81	6	680	0		6	77		64 2
Waiters-Head		687	0	87	0	680	0	84/ &				82/4 &
Waiters-Other		680	0	81	6	680	0 .	79	6	76	ī	95/6 63/1 to
Restaurants-												75/8
Pantrymen		678/ &	80/6	72	0	682	6	76	0	74	II	64 2
Waiters		678/te		72	0	682	6	79/6		74		63/I to 75/8

GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation	. Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving— Engine Drivers (Stationary)—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ıst Class	91/6 to 94/6	90/6 to	6105 0	87/6 to	85/ to 88/	87/ to 90/
2nd Class	88/6 to	87/6 to	⁶ 97 o	84/6 to 87/6	81/ to 85/	84/ to 87/
3rd Class	0-16 +-	87/6 to	689 o	84/6 to 87/6	81/ to 85/	84/ to 87/
Firemen-	91/0	90/0		0//0		
ıst Class	88 6	84/6 to 87/6	687 o	8r 6	78 0	81 0
and Class	84/ to 85/6	83/ & 84/		80/ to 84/6	75/ to 76/6	78/ to 80/
Greasers	82 0	81 0	687 0	78 0	75 0	78 0
Trimmers	82 0	81 0	683 O	78 0	74 6	76 0

GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
					JEZONA JEZON	380
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Municipal— Labourers	⁶ 91 6	679 0 684 0	680 0 680 0	74 ° 74 ° 74 ° 74 ° 74 ° 74 ° 74 ° 74 °	674 II 674 II	75 ° 0 75 ° 0
Shop and Other Assistants Boot Salesmen Chemists' Assistants Clerks	⁶ 91 6 ⁶ 106 0 ⁶ 93/ & 94/6	11 ₉₅ 0 105 6 5 & 10 89/	⁶ 93 0 ⁶ 104 6 ⁶ 93 0	86 0 97/& 107/ 82 6	91 8 91 8 682/9 to	880/ to 95/ 110 0 899 0
Drapery Salesmen	691 6 694 6 693 0 686 6	96 6 100 0 86 6 93 0	693 0 693 0 693 0	88 6 85 6 83 6 85 6	91 8 91 8 91 8	880/ to 95/ 107 0 88 0 100 0
Assistants Tobacconists' Assts	693 O	81 o 85 o	⁶ 93 0	86 o 84 o	91 8 91 8	90 0 79 3
Storemen — Packing,						
Cleaning, &c.— Night Watchmen	*82/ & 85/6	1986/4 & 98/10	681 O	80 6		79 0
Office cleaners	684/6 to	. 681 0	678/ & 83/	74 0	682 5	¹⁸ 75 0
Packers—General	*91/6 to 94/6	79 0	681 O	77 0	91 8	79/ to 81/6
Storemen—General	686/ to 90/	79 0	681 O	77 0	91 8	79/ to 81/6
Wholesale Grosery— Packers Storemen	687 6 686 0	80 0 80/ & 85/6	683 O	77 O 77 O	91 8 91 8	79 0 79 0
Wholesale Hardware— Packers	*89/ to 91/	84 0 84 0	683 O	77 O	91 8 91 8	50/ to 85/ 50/ to 85/

SECTION VII

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1937.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 169.)
GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Syd	ney.	Melbo	urne.	Brisb	ane.	'Adela	aide.	Per	th.	Hob	art.
Biscuit Making	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Adult Females	644	6	638	0	841	0	36	6	642	10	40	0
Confectionery— Adult Females Jam Making and Preserving—	⁶ 45	0	45	6	841	0	37	0	639/I 55		41	4
Fillers Other Adults	647 641	0	649 643	0 .	646 643		47 41	0	640 640	5 5		0
ea Facking— Head Women	639	3	49	9	6 ₄₂ /6							
Other Adults	639	3	43	6	64I	0	41	6	40	II		
Cobacco Working (Cigars)—												
Ringers Wrapper Leaf Strippers	643 658	6	647 654	0	:					5		

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootmaking—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Machinists — Wax Thread	656 0 648 6	⁶ 56 0 ⁶ 48 6	⁶ 56 o ⁶ 48 6	656 o 648 6	646 4	656 0 648 6
Dressmaking— Adult Females	642/6 to	642/6 to 63/	642/6 to 63/	642/6 to 63/	645/3 & 46/II	642/6 to 63/
Dyers and Cleaners— Adult Females	63/ 642/6 to	642/6 to	642/6 to	6 ₄₂ /6 to	654 II	642/6 to
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers & Machinists	645 6	6 ₄₅ 6	645 6	645 6		6 ₄₅ 6
Millinery— Adult Females	642/6 to 45/6	⁶ 42/6 to 45/6	642/6 to	⁶ 42/6 to 45/6	⁶ 43 8	42/6 to 45/6
Shirt Making— Adult Females	642/ to 59/	642/6 to 59/	642/6 to 59/	642/6 to	643/8 & 50/2	642/6 to 59/
Talloring (Order)— Machinists— Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands	653 O 647 6	653 0 647 6	653 O 647 6	653 O 647 6	653 4 649/2 to	653 0 647 6
Tailoresses— Coat Hands	⁶ 53 O	653 0	⁶ 53 O	⁶ 53 O	51/4 658/4 to	⁶ 53. 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	647 6	⁶ 47 6	647 6	647 6	59/5 648/8 to 51/4	647 6
Talloring (Ready-made)— Machinists— Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands Tailoresses—	650 6 645 6	650 6 645 6	⁶ 50 6 ⁶ 45 6	650 6 645 6	⁶ 46 2 ⁶ 43 8	⁶ 50 6 ⁶ 45 6
Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hands	650 6 645 6	650 6 645 6	650 6 645 6	650 6 645 6	⁶ 46 2 ⁶ 43 8	⁶ 50 6 ⁶ 45 6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders Drawers and Menders	⁶ 47 0	⁶ 42 0	⁶ 42 0	⁶ 41 9 to	641/11 & 43/5 640/5 &	⁶ 42 0
Warpers	651/ & 56/	6 ₄₄ 0	646/ to 51/	47/9 43 9	49/5 642 II	644 0
Weavers—Loom	656 o 647 o	645 0 642 0	651 O 642 O	43 9 41 9	⁶ 44 5 ⁶ 40 5	645 O 642 O
Underclothing— Adult Females	6 ₄₂ /6 to 56/	6 ₄₂ /6 to 56/	642/6 to 56/	642/6 to	645/3 & 46/11	642/6 to 56/

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.-PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture— Bedding Machinists Picture Frame Workers	8. d. 647 0 652 0	8. d. 647 6 647 6	s. d. 646 II	s. d. ⁶ 44 0 ⁶ 46 6	s. d. ⁶ 58 5 ⁶ 55 5	s. d. ⁶ 45 0 ⁶ 49 0
Bookbinding— Folders and Sewers	647/9 &	647/9 &	647/9 &	647/9 &	646/3 &	⁶ 49/3 & 48/3
Brush Making— Adult Females	48/9 650 6	48/9	48/9 643 0	48/9	47/3	46/3
Candle and Soap Making— Adult Females	646 O	639 9	6 ₄ 2 O	⁶ 36 9		26 7
Cardboard Box Making— Box Makers	645/3 to	645/3 to	645/3 to	645/3 to	645/3 to	
Other Adults	51/3 640/3 & 45/3	51/3 640/3 & 45/3	51/3 640/3 & 45/3	51/3 640/3 & 45/3	51/3 640/3 & 45/3	
Jewellery—. Chainmakers	650/6 &	692 6	⁶ 63 0		653 0	
Gilders Polishers Scratch Brushers	55/6 650 6 650 6 650 6	685 0 692 0 643 0	653 O 653 O 653 O	1055 0 1055 0	653 0 653 0 653 0	
Leather Goods— Adult Females	6 ₄ 9 0	649 0	6 ₄₉ 0	638/6 to	847 9	6 ₄₉ 0
Paper Making— Adult Females	6 ₄₂ 0	38 I		45/9		
Paper Bag Making— Adult Females	639/9 to	639/9 to 45/9	⁶ 39/9 to 45/9	639/9 to 45/9	639/3 to 43/10	⁶ 39/9 to 45/9
Potteries— Adult Females	6 ₄₂ 0	84I 3	6 ₄ 6 0	43/9	+3/	+3/3
Printing— Jobbing Office Assistants Lithographic Feeders	⁶ 47 9 ⁶ 46 9	⁶ 48 3 ⁶ 46 9	647 9 646 9			
Rubber Working— Adult Females	6 ₄ I 6	6 ₄ I 6				
Tent and Tarpaulin Making Machinists	6 ₄₉ 0	649 0	649 0	747 6	642 5	⁶ 49 0

GROUP XIII .- HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Barmaids	663 6	65 0	676 0	53 6	98 4	62 0
Housemaids	⁶ 51 0	52 0	645 6	45 6	54 6	48 0
Laundresses	656 6	55 0	651 6	49 6	54 6	52 0
Waitresses—Head	657 0	55 0	645 6	50 6		52 0
,, Other	652 0	51 0	⁶ 45 6	45 6	54 6	48 0
Laundries—						1
General Hands	643 6	642 0	642 0	39 6	45 II	24 0
Shirt and Collar	645 6	650 O	642 0	43 6	49 7	24/ & 30
Sorters	645 6	642 0	642 0	43 6	45 II	24 0
Starchers	643 6	647 0	642 0	39 6	45 II	24 0
Washers	6 ₄₃ 6	652/3 to 82/6	642 0	39 6	54 2	36 0
Office Cleaning-	216 '8-	672 5	656/ to 60/	642 6	41 0	
Adult Females	² 50/6 & 52/9	• 72 5	507 00 007	42 0	41 0	
Restaurants-					6	
Pantry Maids	649 6	44 0	645 6	40 6	⁶ 45 9	49 4
Waitresses	649/6 &	44 0	645 6	42/ & 49/6	643 10	48/2 to 54/2

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Syd	ney.	Melbo	ourne.	Brish	oane.	Adela	ide.	Per	th.	Hob	art.
	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Clerks, &c.— Cashiers	649 649	3	⁸ 53 ⁸ 53		67I 67I		6 & 85 6 & 85		(a) 56		⁸ 54 ⁸ 54	
Saleswomen— Boot	6 ₅₈	6	1148	6	6 ₅ 6	6	41	6	651/ 56		845	0
Drapery	658	6	49	6	⁶ 56	6	41	6	651/ 59/	to	845	0
Fruit and Confectionery Newsagent and Book-	646	0	47	0	⁶ 56	6	41	6	651		50	0
stall	658 658	6	42 70	6	656 656	6	4I 48	6	651 651	0	45 49	0

⁽a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

Section VIII.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

		AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).					GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).(a)			
		July,	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1937.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1937.		March, 1914.		c., 1937.	Sept., 1914.		ist Oct., 1937.		
Industry and Occup	pation.											-						
		Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		\$		\$		
Furniture — Cabinet Makers		 60 0	48	104 0	44	39 5	46½ to	82 3	47	60 8½	47	100 0	40	20.41	60	18.64	47	
Upholsterers		 60 0	48	104 0	44	38 8	54 46½ to	82 3	47	60 8½	47	100 0	40	20.41	60	22.21	47	
French Polishers		 60 0	48	104 0	44	37 5	54 46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	100 0	40	20.41	60	18.80	47	
Sawmilling— Machinists, Planing		 63 0	48	88 o to	46					57 0	47	102 6	40	14.58	55	26.10	58	
,, Shaping		 69 0	48	97 0 102 0	46					45 0	47	102 6	40	16.56	55)		
Sawyers, Band or Jig		 68 o	48	92 o to	46					48 0	47	94 2	40	16.56	55	34.80	58	
" Circular		 54 o	48	105 0 92 0 to	46					54 0	47	100 0	40	14.99	55			
Engineering, and Metal Wo Fitters and Turners	rking—	 70 0	48	99 0	44	38 11	53	70 II	47	64 7	47	100 0	40			26.32	47	
Fitters and Turners		 70 0	48	108 0	44	38 11	53 to 54	70 II	47	64 7	47	100 0	40			26.32	4	

187

8.00	50
1.00	50
11.00	30
5.70	44
13.70	44
9.47	44
9.47	44
9.15	44
9.23	77
3.60	48
,,,,,,,,	70
3.60	48
3.00	
0.75	48
5.60	46
55.00	40
35.20	44
30.80	44
17.60	44
17.60	44
17.60	.44

28.50 | 471

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Packermen				70 51	0	48	106	6	44				73	0		48	0	48	95	4	40	14.58	бо	21.00	50
Bootmakers		٠.,		60	0	48	97	0	44	30	0	521/2	50 to		46	52	6	45	91	8	40	22.60	55		
Tailoring (Ready r	made)—					. 0							56												
Cutters	••			65	0	48	99	0	44			• •				52 to 60		45	97	6	40	17.50 to	49	35.70	44
Pressers (Coat)				60	0	48	96	0	44							. 55		45	87	6	40	14.58 to	49	29.47	44
Trimmers				65	0	48	96	0	44							52 to	0	45	87	6	40	19.44	49	29.15	44
Bookbinding— Bookbinders				65	0	48	102	0	44	33	ıı	50 to	80	0	45	60 65	0	48	102	6	42	17.50	48	33.60	48
Paper Rulers				65 to		48	102	0	44	33	II	51 50 to	80	0	45	65	0	48	102	6	42	19.44	48	33.60	48
Printing (Daily Ne Compositors (D Readers Compositors (Je	ay work)		::	88 80 65	0	48 48 48	125 133 92	0	44 44 44	35		50 50 to	89 89		45 45	65 65		48 48	102 112 102		42 40 42	21.30 17.50 17.98	48 48 48	40.75	48 46
Linotype Opera	ators			80	0	48	104	0	44			51				74	0	48	TIO	0	41				
Bullding— Bricklayers				78	0	48	118	0	44	40	7	491	75	2	44	70	6	47	104	6	40	28.75	54	35.20	44
Carpenters				72	0	48	118	0	44	39	II	491	75	2	44	64	71/2	47	112	6	40	23.61	54	30.80	44
	rpenters ncrete Wor rth Excava		 	60 60 60	6 6	44 44 44	84 84 84	0	44 44 44	27 27 27	0	49 1 49 1 49 1	56 56 56	IO	44 44 44	54	4 10 10	47 47 47	80 80 80	8 8	40 40 40	15.63 15.63	54 54 54	17.60 17.60 17.60	44 44 44

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Patternmakers

Tinsmiths

Milling (Flour)— Millers (shift)

Moulders (Iron) ..

3905.-

SECTION VIII.—continued.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR-AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES-continued.

				AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).(a)			
			July, 1914.		31st Dec.	31st Dec., 1937.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1937.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1937.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1937.	
Industry and Occupation.			Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage,	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	
Building—contd.				s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		ε. d.		\$		\$	
Painters				64 0	48	III 4	44	36 3	491	71 6	44	60 6	44	100 0	40	21.00	54	29.04	44
Paperhangers				64 0	48	111 4	44	36 3	491	75 2	44	60 6	44	100 0	40	21.00	54	29.04	44
Plasterers				78 0	48	118 0	44	40 0	491	75 2	44	66 o	44	104 6	40	25.65	48	35.20	40
Plumbers				72 0	48	122 0	44	39 8	491	75 2	44	62 4 to	44	IIO O	40	22.31	54	30.00	40
Tramways— Conductors— 1st year 2nd year 3rd year	••	• •		48 0 51 0 54 0	48 48 48	83 0 and 86 0 86 0	}44	27 5	(b)	71 0 to 80 0	}48	$ \begin{cases} 42 & 0 \\ t0 \\ 48 & 0 \end{cases} $	48	90 10 and 95 0	}40	12.84 12.84 13.41	60 60 60	32.40	54
Motormen— 1st year 2nd year 3rd year		::		54 0 57 0 60 0	48 48 48	89 0 92 0 92 0	}44	30 11	(b)	71 0 to 80 0	}48	{ 48 0 to 54 0	}48{	95 o and 98 4	}40	12.84 12.84 13.41	60 60 60	32.40	54
Carrying (Mercha Carters (1 horse	ndise)— e)			50 0	561	89 o	44	25 7	(c)	57 o and 58 o	48	48 o	48	88 0	44	20.41	54	17.25	60
Municipal—Labor	urers			57 0	48	91 6	44	26 9	(c)	58 0 58 8 to 64 6	47	50 II to 58 9	47	90 0	40	11.83	54	19.20	48

a) Average of various establishments.

⁽b) Hours were reduced in 1919.

⁽c) Not available.

Section IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

(* Base of Each Section: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1911 = 1,000.)

	Food	Re	nt.	Food ar	nd Rent.	All Items of	Whole-sale	Nominal	Real	Percentage of Unemploy-
Period.	and Grocer- ies.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	House- hold Ex- pendi- ture.	Drigge	Wages Adult Males.	Wages.	ment among Trade Unionists.
Year—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	% 4.7
1914	1,144	1,135	1,082	1,140	1,121	1,140	1,149	1,081	948	8.3
1921	1,902	1,404	I,410 I,473	1,697 1,47 9	1,717 1,475	1,680 1,448	1,903	1,826 1,752	1,076	27.4
1931	I,477 I,425	1,374	1,336	1,403	1,391	1,377	1,411	1,639	1,168	29.0
1933	1,342	1,356	1,314	1,345	1,332	1,335	1,409	1,584	1,178	25.1
1934	1,400	1,365	1,324	1,385	1,371	1,355	1,471	1,590	1,148	20.5
1935	1,442	1,388	1,372	1,420	1,416	1,380	1,469	1,609	1,133	16.5
1936	1,475	1,441	I,437 I,488	1,461	1,461	I,409 I,448	1,543 1,656	1,635 1,704	1,119	9.3
Quarter-	1,521	1,400	1,400	1,507	1,510	1,440	1,000	1,704	*,*3*	9.3
March	1,782	1,723	1,673	1,758	1,741	1,656	1,737	1,944	1,106	5.9
June	1,758	1,721	1,678	1,743	1,728	1,648	1,743	1,942	1,114	6.4
Sept	1,794	1,746	1,690	1,774	1,755	1,666	1,882	1,944	1,096	6.7
Dec 1928.	1,820	1,746	1,694	1,789	1,773	1,678	1,904	1,955	1,093	8.9
March	1,771	1,765	1,744	1,768	1,761	1,675	1,840	1,966	1,112	
June	1,784	1,760	1,745	1,774	1,769 1,744	1,684 1,670	1,820 1,764	1,963	1,107	II.2 II.4
Sept Dec	I,745 I,746	1,752 1,752	1,741	1,748 1,749	1,744	1,670	1,744	1,959	1,120	9.9
1929. March	1,859	1,763	1,758	1,820	1,821	1,713	1,788	1,958	1,076	9.3
June	1,865	1,759	1,753	1,821	1,823	1,713	1,794	1,977	1,086	10.0
Sept	1,867	1,761	I,754	1,823	1,824	1,713	1,834	1,979	1,086	12.1
Dec	1,873	1,755	1,751	1,825	1,827	1,712	1,799	1,974	1,082	13.1
1930. March	1,751	1,752	1,782	1,752	1,763	1,670	1,680	1,973	1,126	14.6
June	1,734	1,724	1,744	1,730	1,738	1,653	1,667	1,956	1,131	18.5
Sept	1,673 1,568	1,662	1,692 1,625	1,668 1,582	1,680 1,590	1,607 1,542	I,599 I,438	1,939	1,162	20.5
Dec 1931.	1,500	1,000	1,025	1,502			1,430			
March	1,538	1,557	1,560	1,546	1,546	1,500	I,453	1,814	1,173	25.8
June Sept	1,496	1,507 1,464	1,501 1,447	1,501 1,447	1,498 1,439	I,464 I,423	1,437	1,764	1,175	27.6
Dec	I,435 I,439	1,406	1,382	1,425	1,418	1,406	1,418	1,694	1,189	28.0
1932.			- 0 - 0	7 105	T 105	T 400	T 424	1,680	1,171	28.3
March June	1,465	1,391	1,358 1,345	1,435	I,425 I,409	1,403 1,389	I,434 I,410	1,672	1,178	30.0
Sept	1,416	1,367	1,327	1,395	1,382	1,370	1,418	1,608	1,153	29.6
Dec	1,369	1,359	1,314	1,363	1,348	1,346	1,384	1,597	1,172	28.I
1933. March	1,317	1,357	. 1,318	1,330	1,318	1,327	1,336	1,585	1,192	26.5
June	1,337	1,354	1.314	1,342	1.329	1,334	1,401	1,595	1,189	25.7
Sept	1,359	1,355	1,311	1,355	1,341	I,340 I,337	I,467 I,432	1,587	1,171	25.I 23.0
Dec	1,355	1,357	1,311	1,354	1,339	1,33/	1,434	1,3/0	1,100	23.0
March	1,371	1,360	1,315	1,365	1,350	I,344	1,456	1,572	1,152	21.9
June	1,404	1,365	1,319	1,387 1,387	1,372	1,358	1,463 1,492	1,592	1,148	20.9
Sept Dec	I,40I I,422	1,367 1,368	I,33I I,332	1,307	1,375	1,357 1,361	1,474	1,599	1,142	18.8
1935.				, .						-0 6
March	1,420	1,374	1,356	1,401	1,396	1,368	1,451 1,456	1,604 1,605	1,145	18.6
June Sept	1,425	1,381	1,363 1,379	1,407	1,402	1,371	1,491	1,609	1,123	15.9
Dec	1,460	1,403	1,390	1,437	1,434	1,391	1,479	1,617	1,125	13.7
1936. March	T / / F	1,419	1,413	I,434	1,433	1,391	1,475	1,620	1,130	13.4
June	I,445 I,455	1,419	1,425	1,434	I,444	1,397	1,520	1,625	1,125	12.8
Sept	1,489	I,454	1,449	1,475	1,474	1,420	1,570	1,637	1,110	12.0
Dec	1,510	1,461	1,461	1,490	1,491	1,430	1,607	1,656	1,111	10.7
March	1,510	1,468	1,470	1,493	1,495	1,433	1,638	1,659	I,III	9.9
June	1,507	1,480	1,483	1,496	1,498	1,441	1,660	1,677	1,121	9.7
Sept Dec	1,526	1,494	1,499	1,513	1,516	1,454 1,465	1,710	1,710	1,135 1,155	9.3
1938.										
March	1,540	1,516	1,521	1,530	1,534	1,467	1,600	I,775	1,160	8.0
June		1,528	1,534	1,554	1,558	1,482	1,642	1,784	1,148	8.6

⁽a) Taken back from true base (November, 1914) by means of the Food and Rent of All Houses ("A" Series)

⁽a) Taken back from true base (November, 1914) by means of the Food and Rent of An Houses (A Series) Index.

(b) Calculated by Food and Rent of all Houses ("A" Series) Index. See p. 70 for Real Wages under the "C" Series regimen.

* The index-numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show, for example, the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

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